

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY.

THE VICEROY presided at the last annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Barrackpore school. His Excellency delivered a graceful address in which he thus reviewed the life of late Dr. Bholanath Bose, an ex-pupil of the Barrackpore school:

The student whose example I desire to set before you on this occasion is the late Dr. Bholanath Bose. His family lived in the neighbourhood of Barrackpore, but his father died when he was still a very young child in a state of much distress. Young Bholanath had, therefore, only to rely upon his own abilities and his own energy; but he had one great advantage, when he was about eight or ten years old, this Barrackpore School was established in the neighbourhood of the residence of his family, and he was at once sent there, and he made the best use in his power of the advantages of the institution. At an early period of his career as a scholar he attracted the attention of Lord Auckland, who was at that time Governor-General of India, and that nobleman followed his career with very great interest for many years. When his time of schooling in the Barrackpore School came to an end, Lord Auckland testified the interest that he felt in him by taking measures to enable him to attend the Calcutta Medical College; and I understand that while he used to spend his weeks in Calcutta, he was in the habit of walking back to Barrackpore every Saturday to see his family, and of returning to Calcutta on foot the following Monday. Well, he made good use of his time at the Calcutta Medical College, and at last by the generosity of the late Babu Dwarkanath Tagore and other gentlemen, he and three companions, I think, were enabled to undertake what was then regarded as the perilous journey to England, in order that he might have the advantage of studying in the medical institutions there. In the course of that study he won many a prize, and if I mistake not he was the first Native of India who took the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of London.

While in England he enjoyed still the favor of Lord Auckland and of other gentlemen who had felt an interest in his own country, and efforts were made to get him admitted to the regular Indian Medical Service; but unfortunately that Service was not then open, as it now is, to the Natives of this country and those efforts failed; but Dr. Bholanath Bose returned to India with a strong recommendation in his favor to the Government from his friends in England. He was immediately employed in his profession by the Indian Government, and filled many important medical offices during his long career, both in time of peace and in time of war, for he was present in the second Sikh campaign, and received, I think, a medal for the battle of Chillianwala. A few years ago he retired from the service upon pension, and he died in the course of last year.

Now, my young friends, that is a short history of one who began life as a young boy in the Barrackpore School—just as any of the younger boys I see before me should begin their tutition now—and you see to what a position he attained; you see what honors he won in the fair and open competition of the London University; and you see to what a career he made for himself. Well, I do not say that every body in the Barrackpore School has the abilities which marked the career of Dr. Bholanath Bose; but this I do say that if you will each of you set his example before you; if you will each of you devote yourself to the studies in which you are now engaged with the energy with which he attended to his studies when he was a school-boy, although you may not attain to all the distinctions which he won for himself, nevertheless you have within your reach ample means in this institution for winning for yourselves a good position in life. Remember that he had no advantages of wealth; he was, as his story tells us, a very poor boy; it was entirely by his own exertions and his own efforts that he attained to the position which I have described to you; and the best advice, my young friends, that I can give you, in the interests of this School and your own interests, is—go and do likewise. (Cheers.)

We say—*Amen!* The boys were entertained by His Excellency with a repast in right Hindu style.

LORD HARTINGTON has been speechifying, and made some kind allusions to India. His Lordship paid the following just and graceful compliment to Mr. Fawcett:

There are few of our statesmen who have made a special study of the affairs of India. The only exception of whom I am aware is that of Mr. Fawcett—(cheers)—who has, you know, earned the gratitude not only of the people of this country, but of the people of India also by the unremitting care and attention which he has bestowed in endeavouring to master and grapple with some of the perplexities of the Government of that country. (Cheers.) And I am sure that it is a satisfaction to all of us to know that the health and services to his country of that single-minded and honest statesman are likely to be preserved after the great perils of illness. (Cheers.)

Would that the "Member for India" had been placed at the head of the India Office!

LORD HARTINGTON reviewed some of the measures of the Liberal Government in the administration of India. His Lordship thus spoke of the Afghan war:

When we assumed office, we found the resources of India engaged in the most unnecessary and most unprofitable war in Afghanistan. There was no part of the policy of the late Government which was more strongly and persistently assailed by the Liberal party at the last election, and I am happy to be able to think that there is no part of the policy of the late Government which has been more completely and satisfactorily reversed than that part of their policy. (Cheers.)

LORD HARTINGTON thus spoke of Lord Ripon and his administration:

I don't claim any credit for what has been done in a period of very remarkable activity in the administration of India during the last two or three years. The credit of what has been done is mainly, not exclusively, due to the present Viceroy Lord Ripon, and his advisers. Lord Ripon is a man who unites great energy of character to very considerable experience of Indian affairs and a complete and hearty sympathy with the aspirations and the wants and the wishes of the people of India themselves. (Cheers.) In that spirit Lord Ripon has been instrumental in the repeal of the obnoxious Vernacular Press Act which muzzled the expression of Native opinion. In that spirit Lord Ripon is endeavouring to apply the principles of local self-government in various parts of India, in different degrees, they are enabled to enjoy those privileges; and in that spirit Lord Ripon is dealing with the various perplexing questions which arise as to the tenure of land in India, especially in that great and populous Province of Bengal, where the land question affects not five millions of people as it does in Ireland, but where it affects the lives and the prosperity of seventy millions of our fellow-creatures.

We endorse every word of the above.

THE FOLLOWING words are attributed to Sir Lepel Griffin:

Should the Salvationists express their intention to visit Indore, or any Native State under this Agency, with a public demonstration, or processions, with or without music, the leader is to be informed that I will not tolerate, in Central India, their degrading burlesque of the religion of the ruling Power; and if any demonstration, marching or procession, be attempted, they will be at once arrested and removed to British territory.

Is Sir Lepel Griffin really such a griffin as to give utterance to the above words? Would the Salvation Army disturb the peace of the Native States? If our Christian rulers could be so intolerant, how could they expect toleration on the part of the Native Princes?

TUESDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

THE PIONEER reports the murder at Benares, on last Saturday evening, of Lieutenant W. H. Coode, Acting Adjutant of the 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment by a soldier of the regiment.

WE COULD hardly conceive that a native could be the author of such a production as the following, but such a prodigy has appeared in the columns of the Allahabad paper. We give it *verbatim et literatim*:

"Permit me to remark that Mr. Ilbert's proposal to extend jurisdiction over European British subjects to natives is certainly impolitic and ill-timed. It is calculated to do more harm than good to the furtherance of native interests. It may satisfy ideal claims of justice, but on the other hand it will excite race feeling and widen the gulf which unhappily exists between Europeans and Natives. Our own interests imperatively demand perfect harmony and union between the two races, which will be effected, in progress of time, with the enlightenment and advance in civilization of my countrymen. Legislative measures like the one under consideration should consult the wishes and feelings of those whom they concern. The European community is averse to it, and the native community has not demanded it. Why then introduce a measure which will do no practical good, but incalculable harm, by generating friction between the two races—a deplorable result in my humble opinion."

Bravo!

A GRAND darbar was held at the Public Museum Hall, Nagpore, on Wednesday last, in honour of Mr. J. H. Morris, C. I. E. the retiring Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces. The official element was too much mixed up in this meeting. Two municipal addresses were read and the Commissioner of the Division spoke.

HER MAJESTY the Queen-Emress has sent a gracious letter of condolence on the death of Sir Salar Jung. The Resident drove to the Nawab's palace, and communicated Her Majesty's telegram and the Viceroy's message to the sons of Sir Salar Jung, who expressed their acknowledgments of the sympathy. The following is the telegram from the Viceroy to the Resident:

"I have received the following telegram from Her Majesty: I am grieved to hear of Sir Salar Jung's death. Please convey my condolences to Sir Salar Jung's (word illegible.)

Message ends. In communicating this message, please add my condolences to His Highness and Sir Salar Jung's sons."

THE FOLLOWING telegrams from Hyderabad are published by the *Bombay Gazette*:

Khoorshed Jah wrote to the Resident that he had been opposed to Sir Salar Jung, but he recognised his ability and great services to the State, and would be glad to see his son in the Government as Minister, associated, on account of his youth, with the Peshcar, Bushir-ud-Doulah, and Ikbal-ul-Dowlah, his (Khoorshed's) brother Khoorshed is at variance with these last two. For himself he claims the Regency.

Bushir, who has precedence of Khoorshed, the Amir-i-Kabir, in durbar, and claims to be the head of the family, besides being descended from one of the princes of Hyderabad, which his cousins are not, is the first in another combination—himself, Regent, Khoorshed co-Regent; Ikbal Liakut, and the Peshcar, Ministers.

Khoorshed Jah is the Amir-i-Kabir of Hyderabad.

THE FOLLOWING is an account of the death of Sir Salar Jung:

"On the day he was taken ill he attended to business as usual, and after the trip in the little steam yacht with the Duke John's party in the afternoon he returned to his palace, and at a quarter to 7 began to play billiards with his marker according to his usual custom. While he was playing, the hakeem who visited the palace twice a day, came in and asked him how he was; he answered that he was all right, and continued playing till half-past 7. There was then some premonitory symptoms to which he paid no attention. He dined at 8 as usual, nausea came on, and a little later he was seized with vomiting; but up to this time there was no regular cholera. He sat down to go through the State accounts, checked the cash books and signed them, and disposed of all arrears of work up to that evening. He went to bed then, but could not sleep, and being seized again with vomiting became uneasy, but did not send for a doctor until 2 o'clock, when he found that he had become very weak. Dr. Bakur Ali arrived at 3 o'clock and said the case was one of cholera, and having given chlorodyne and red mixture, sat down and read the Koran to His Excellency, as appears to be the wont of hakeems under such circumstances. Under the arrival of the hakeem the Minister had left the room, and he lay on a bed in a room near his office. He was seen no more alive by any of the female members of his family.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.

A RANGOON telegram announces the death of the Siamese nobleman, who, during the minority of the present King of Siam, acted as Regent, and displayed conspicuous ability. To his reform of the Courts of Justice and his general administration of affairs Siam owes most of her present advancement. The Siamese Court has gone into mourning for five days.

LORD LYTON, the *Athenaeum* says, has nearly completed, as the first instalment of his father's "Life, Letters, and Literary Remains," three volumes, which will be ready for publication during the course of the approaching spring.

THE MEDAL to be presented by the Khedive, to the British troops engaged in the Egyptian campaign will be similar to the Kabul-Kandahar Star. On the obverse, the name *Khedive* in Arabic; and on the reverse, an engraving of the pyramids.

THE COMMITTEE of the Rohilkhand Patriotic Association contemplate starting a monthly journal devoted entirely to self-government and the true interests of Municipal and District Boards, from the beginning of the official year. It will contain the views of the leading journals of the time, and extracts from the proceedings of various Municipal and District Boards in Upper India. The journal will be designated the *Ripon Gazette*.

CHINESE TABLE etiquette is peculiar. According to its rules no general conversation must be carried on at the table; but remarks on the food are always in order. All must begin to eat at the same moment, each person exclaiming "let us begin," and accompanying the remark with a flourish of the chop-stick; it is rude for any one person to finish before the others; all must keep together.

SIR JAMES FERGUSON, in his address at the convocation of the Bombay University, "repudiated the allegation that successful University candidates usually enter the Government service." His Excellency ought to have said whether the Government really encouraged the graduates to enter the public service.

THURSDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY.

WE HAVE received a copy of a memorial which Prince Myn Goon of Burma has addressed to His

Excellency the Viceroy praying to be informed in what has been given offence to the British Government. The public are not in a position to pronounce an opinion on the case without knowing the other side of the story.

WE HAVE received a letter from Cuttack in which the writer complains of the overbearing conduct of the Madras soldiers stationed there towards the public. We hope the matter will receive attention from the commanding officer of the Corps.

OUR JEHANABAD correspondent returns to his scheme for the reform of the Mofussil Police. He begins by stating the causes which oblige Police officers to be corrupt and dishonest and deter educated and honest men from seeking service in the Police force. These causes are, firstly, the heavy expenditure thrown upon the Sub-Inspector in providing his outfit and a horse, which generally amounts to Rs. 351, and, secondly, the travelling expenses which include the expense of conveyance and the maintenance of a double establishment, one to accompany him and another to remain in his *bassa* or Station. Besides, he has to feed one or two constables who accompany him on duty. In the rainy season and even during temporary illness the Sub-Inspector is obliged to hire a paliki for journey. He is frequently transferred, and the saying goes that three removals are equal to a fire. Every time he goes to a new station he is obliged to erect his family quarters. He is obliged to pay for country stationary and oil and the cost of keeping the Police compound clean. Over and above all this each subordinate Police officer is required to provide supplies to keep his superiors in good humour when out on inspection, and to fee his ministerial officers and menials.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Kambakonam :

A large and influential meeting was convened at 4-30 P. M. in Mr. Mappanara's hall at Kambakonam to express their heartfelt thanks and gratitude to the most noble Marquis of Ripon for having most kindly lent His Excellency's name to the new hospital at Simla, an amount of Rs. 500 was subscribed on the spot.

WE HAVE received a copy of a memorial which the inhabitants of the Nowada Sub-Division of the Gya District have submitted to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor together with a copy of the proceedings of their first meeting on the subject of Local Boards. The memorialists make much the same suggestions that have been made by memorialists in other parts of the country.

FRIDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.

WE HAVE received a copy of a petition of the ryots of Mahal Dukhuni in Zilla Gya to their District Magistrate protesting against the settlement of the State with a particular zamindar. We know nothing about the merits of the case.

WE ARE requested to mention that Lala Bunder Kupper, principal adviser of the Maharaja of Burdwan and Rani Nava Durga of Andool have made a donation of Rs. 100 each to the fund of the Databya Bharat Karjalya of Babu Protapchunder Roy.

PUNDIT KALIPROSUNNO KAVYBISARAD, Secretary, A. C. Society, has sent us a copy of the memorial which he has addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy for the disestablishment of the Church in India. His arguments, though an echo of what has been often urged in this behalf, are not the less cogent.

THE BURDWAN ASSOCIATION has memorialized the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the reduction of age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service. They suggest that competitive examinations may be held in England and India and that the age of candidates be raised from 19 to 22 years, and that a definite share of the appointments may be thrown open to competition in India.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has modified the rule regarding the importation of petroleum to the effect that it shall not apply to petroleum which is imported exclusively for lubricating or jute-batching purposes and has a flashing point above 150° Ab. test.

WE ARE INFORMED by the Press Commissioner's Office that the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India, with a view to encourage the invention of machines for the extraction of fibres of all kinds, propose to allow experimental trials to be made in Calcutta during the ensuing rains in connection with the coming international Exhibition.

WE LEARN from the same source that it is proposed to bring together a large collection of agricultural machinery suitable to this country at the International Exhibition to be held here next winter.

Intending exhibitors are requested to send intimation of their intention to the Exhibition Branch of the Agricultural Department before 1st August next.

THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT have issued a circular addressed to all Commissioners, Superintendents, Surgeon General, Sanitary Commissioner and all Civil Surgeons, explaining the undesirableness of destroying by fire the wearing apparel or furniture appertaining to a household of which a member dies of cholera. It is sufficient, the circular states, to observe the suggestions for the prevention of cholera appended to a previous circular. A brief statement of instructions regarding the use of Little's soluble Phenyle framed by the Sanitary Commissioner is appended for observance.

SATURDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY.

WE LEARN from a correspondent that the time for the departure on furlough of Mr. Clay, the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom being near, the local community of Purulia proposed to vote him a valedictory address, but Mr. Clay dissuaded them from making a public demonstration. They have accordingly voted a tablet in his honour to be put in a conspicuous place in the Purulia Municipal market, which is one among many of Mr. Clay's acts of public usefulness.

WE HAVE received for publication from the Secretary to the Simla Ripon Hospital Committee a list of the important donations received up to date from the princes, chiefs, nobles and gentlemen of India. We regret we cannot make room for the whole list. The total subscriptions amount to Rs. 56,773. We hope other princes, chiefs and gentlemen will follow the good example set by their countrymen.

WITH REFERENCE to our notice of Babu Sushun Chatterji's Bengali Atlas in which we said that the Babu has made the first attempt to produce copper-plate and colored maps in Bengali, a correspondent corrects us by saying that the first attempt was successfully made a few years ago by the late Pundit Nilcomul Ghosal of the Calcutta Normal School.

THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT, we learn from correspondence forwarded to us by the Government of Bengal, has addressed the British Ambassador at Constantinople that importation of sporting arms and ammunition into the Vilayet of Yemen is prohibited.

WE HAVE received a copy of a memorial which the East Bengal Landholders' Association of Dacca have submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy against the taxation of fresh date juice under the Bengal Excise Bill lately passed by the Bengal Council. We think the memorialists have made out a good case for the interference of the Viceroy.

THERE WERE 225 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending the 17th instant, of which 18 were from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 63 from fevers, 37 from bowel-complaints, 5 from accidents and suicide, 21 from phthisis and asthma, 17 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. The average of daily mortality was 32.2.

WE ARE glad to learn from a correspondence published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* that Babu Gopalchunder Sircar, a pleader of Bhagnulpore, has founded two prize medals for annual competition in the Bhagnulpore Zillah School. He has made over Rs. 100 for the purpose—one of the medals will be awarded in the name of the donor and the other in that of the donor's son Basantakumar Sircar.

WITH REFERENCE to the application of the Raja of Hitampur to the Bengal Government for permission to appoint a man of his own choice to his Dispensary, which is maintained at his sole expense, a correspondent writes to us to say that he hopes the Government will refer to the report of the Civil Surgeon of Birbhum on the management of the Raja's dispensary. He thinks that that report will satisfy Government as to the justice of the Raja's application.

WE ARE SORRY that in noticing the laying of the foundation-stone of the Bally Charitable Dispensary we gave the name of a wrong person as the founder of the institution. The magnificent gentleman is Babu Kedarnath Chatterjee and not Babu Khetternath Chatterjee, which was a mistake. Babu Kedarnath Chatterjee is a well-known medical practitioner of Serampore.

WE HAVE received from the Government of Bengal papers relating to the establishment of docks in Diamond Harbour. We propose to notice them in a future issue.

MR. CROSS, the new Under-Secretary of State for India, in his address to his constituents of Bolton, thus referred to India :

I am not quite sure that in past we have not been a little too much in the habit of looking upon India rather as an outlying district of Lancashire, and looking upon it entirely in the light of customer. The questions appearing on the Indian horizon are sufficiently serious now. I saw a letter only yesterday from Mr. Hyndman, and it is only right that I should say a word or two about it. He says we are extracting from India at present 25,000,000l. worth of produce every year, and giving her nothing in return. That is a most extraordinary statement to make. India has received an enormous influx of English capital. Her railways, her irrigation works have been made with English capital, and what comes out of India is to pay the interest of those railways and other Indian investments, and it is not money that comes out. It is produce—produce which is the increase caused by the investment of English money to some extent caused by the irrigation works which we have done. I do not like exaggeration of this kind, and though it is quite certain that the expenses of the Indian Government are very large, no one is more wistful to reduce them than I. I am aware of my own inability to deal with these questions, but I trust in the wisdom and ability of my chief Lord Kimberley. I enter upon the duties I may confess as a humble student, and not a scholar in Indian politics; and, trusting to the courtesy of the House of Commons, and to the great forbearance of my friends, I hope in the position in which I have been placed by our great leader to try to do my duty. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Cross is new to his work, and so he cannot be expected to grapple at once with the Indian problem. British capital has undoubtedly benefitted India, but the direct gain, he ought to remember, belongs to the capitalist.

NEWAB SYUD AHMED Ali, Chitpore Nawab, gave an entertainment last night to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. It went off to the satisfaction of all present.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, February 17.—The Under-Secretary for India, replying to a question in the Commons, last night, said the Governor of Madras had ceased to give Government advertisements to a newspaper which had published a confidential memorandum belonging to Government. He had no reason to believe that this had been systematically done to influence the Press of India. Further diplomatic correspondence regarding Egypt, has been published. On December 29th Lord Granville claimed payment for the British occupation since September 30th. The maximum cost was fixed at £720,000. The first half-yearly instalment is made payable on March 31st.

18.—Advices from Dublin state that the prisoner James Carey has turned informer. He believed the Land League furnished the murder fund. He himself gave the signal in Phoenix Park for the attack on Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, when seven of the men now prisoners perished on the victims. A mysterious person, known as Number One, directed the assassination to be committed.

19.—Sheridan, who negotiated the Kilmahnam treaty, is implicated in the Dublin assassination organization.

20.—All the prisoners under examination at Dublin, with the exception of two, have been committed for trial. Mr. Cross, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, explained Mr. Herbert's Bill for amending the Criminal Code, and stated that the Home Government, not wishing to delay the proposed reform, did not intend to reserve the matter to the House of Commons. Lord Carrington's Affirmation Bill has been read a first time by the House of Commons.

21.—Lord Kimberley, replying to a question in the House of Lords by Lord Cranbrook, promised that Government would produce papers, when completed, relating to Indian Local Self-Government Bill and Mr. Herbert's new criminal Procedure Bill. The latter measure has been formally sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

22.—In the House of Commons last night Messrs. O'Brien and O'Donnell bitterly attacked the Government respecting their policy in Ireland, and said that the outrages in that country were the result of the Coercion Act.

23.—Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon has been appointed Governor of Ceylon. Mr. Cross, in replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said it was not intended to execute the proposed reforms in the Bombay Native armies. Mr. Forster made a speech in which he showed that Mr. Parnell was responsible for the outrages in Ireland, which his friends had unmasked. Mr. O'Kelly, on shouting out that it was a lie, was suspended. Lord Harrington, at the same time, pointing out the necessity of allowing Mr. Parnell to speak in reply to Mr. Forster's remarks. The House of Commons adjourned the debate on the address until to-day. Sir S. Northcote announced his intention of then challenging the policy of the Government.

24.—A declaration has been signed [by Lord Granville and the Madagascar Ambassadors, which secures the fullest protection to British subjects in Madagascar, and gives them the right to lease land, but also the sale of the same is prohibited.

Cairo, February 18.—Five of the Redouins charged with the murder of Professor Palmer and party have been sentenced to death, eight to various terms of imprisonment, and five others will be executed when caught.

19.—The latest advices from the Sudan state that the town of El Obeid has fallen into the hands of the Mahdi, amongst whose followers, however, dissensions exist. Khartoum is safe.

Paris, February 22.—M. Ferry has published his programme to-day which deprives the Princes of their poets, and announces the introduction of a bill making it a seditious movement to issue placards, it being necessary to put an end to irritating questions.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :

1. Progress Report of the Forest Administration in Ajmere, and Report on the Operations of the Forest Survey for 1881-82.
2. Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II. Part I.
3. Report of the Diamond Harbour Wet Docks Committee.
4. Extra number of the Journal of the Asiatic Society being an Introduction to the Maithili Language of North Behar containing a Grammar, Chrestomathy, and Vocabulary. By George A. Grierson, B. C. S.
5. Part II. Chrestomathy and Vocabulary.
6. Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co.'s Bengal Directory for 1883.
6. A Moral Reader from English and Oriental

Sources. By Roper Lethbridge. 7. A Companion to Revd. Smith's Algebra. By Jogendranath Chatterjee, Teacher, Jeypore Maharaja's College. 8. Social Intercourse between Europeans and Natives. A paper read before the East India Association, London, by M. D. Dadysott, Esq., 8. Ryots' Representation in the Vice-Regal Council (A Political Pamphlet). By Amritlal Basu. 10. Seventeenth Report of the Charitable Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Calcutta, for 1882. 11. Twelfth Report of the St. Vincent's Home for 1882. 12. Reports of the new School, Poona, from 1880 to 1882. 13. Genealogical Table of the Royal Family of King Min-deon of Burma with notes. 14. Thirteenth Annual Report of the General Family Pension Fund for 1882. 15. A Review of Mr. Nelson's Work on Hindu Law. 16. The Stationery Trades' Journal (London) Vol. IV. No. 35. 17. Journal of the National Indian Association (London) No. 146, February, 1883. 18. East Bengal Landholders' Association memorial on the taxation of fresh date and palm juice. 19. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine for December 1882. 20. Joychand's Letters being a story in the form of letters in Bengali reprinted from the *Probaka*, a Bengali monthly. 21. Mahavaratha with Sanskrit Text and Bengali translation published and distributed *gratis* by Protapchandra Roy, Adipurva, Part 7. 22. Ramyana with Sanskrit Text and Bengali Translation published and distributed *gratis* as above. Part 16. 23. Hindu Darsana—a Bengali monthly, Vol. III. No. 1. 24. Kalpana—Do. Vol. III. No. 2. 25. Evidence of Babu Harisohandra before the Education Commission. 26. Copy of a Bill to extend the system of Local Self-Government in Bengal.

PURSUANT to announcement the Hindu Mela was held at the new Square of Raja Rajendra Mullick on Sunday last. The gathering was very large, and the Mela went off well. The amiableness of the worthy Raja and his sons was highly appreciated by the visitors.

THERE was a gathering of the boys and girls of Mr. Dall's schools on Thursday last to receive prizes. Dr. Hunter presided on the occasion, and delivered an excellent address. The schools owe their existence and success to Mr. Dall and also to the persevering exertions of the Head-Master, Babu Dwarakanath Singh.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE. (210, Bow-Bazar Street.) (SESSION 1883.)

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 27th Inst., at 7½ p. m.
Subject: Conduction, Insulation and Induction of Static Electricity.

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 1st March at 7½ p. m.
Subject: The Properties of Liquids.

Lecture by the Rev. Father A. de Penaranda, S. J., on Friday the 2nd March at 7½ p. m.
Subject: Consequences of the Earth's Motions (continued.)

Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 3rd March, at 3 p. m.
Subject: Natural Sources of Water; Hydrogen Peroxide.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1883.

THE CRIMINAL TRIAL OF EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

IN our last issue we endeavoured to shew that the proposed Bill for the extension of the criminal jurisdiction of Mofussil Courts over European British subjects is to all intents and purposes a small measure. Practically the jurisdiction will vest in about half-a-dozen Native Civilians in Bengal, the other provinces being altogether unaffected, and yet the hue and cry raised would seem to imply that the liberty of the European British subjects was seriously in danger, and that it would have the effect of driving the English out of the country. When men's feelings and passions are roused, it is useless to reason with them. But it does seem to us as strange and incomprehensible that men, who are accustomed to take broad views of things, and who are in the habit of preaching the highest and noblest principles in the administration of this country, should forget themselves in temporary excitement about a mere shadow. The

Aglo-Indian Press with a glorious exception in Calcutta and a like in Bombay seems to be violently opposed to the measure. In Bombay, Madras, and Northern India this Bill will have no practical effect, and yet the Anglo-Indian Press there echoes to the full the Calcutta cry against the Bill. But it is edifying to observe that those who oppose the Bill dare not question its propriety or justice. The *Pioneer*, for instance, says, "it may freely be admitted that Mr. Ilbert's Bill does not go very far. In the abstract many who disapprove of it would be glad to welcome it, if the European community were generally prepared to accept it." Now, is there any good or valid reason for this opposition of the European community? The Allahabad writer says, "a fundamental principle of British law is that every subject should receive an impartial trial and fair justice. English opinion has associated the notion of fair justice with trial by jury, or by a man's peers. This is fair argument. But is it clear that the European British subject will not receive 'an impartial trial and fair justice' at the hands of the half-a-dozen Native Magistrates, who may be invested with the jurisdiction? If that were the case, then so many European British subjects would not have, as we shewed in our last issue, of their own accord waived their birth-right and elected to take their trial before Native Magistrates. As for trial by jury or by a man's peers, that provision of the law is not in the least changed—it remains intact. Such being the case how is the liberty of the European British subject jeopardized, how is his privilege of trial by his own peers taken away? Then the writer contends that the Native is not fit to try an European British subject because he is wedded to caste. We cannot agree with those who hold that caste makes any difference in a man's ideas of justice, but that point does not arise in the present question. Mr. Ilbert's Bill does not propose to vest more than a few native civilians with jurisdiction over British-born subjects, men who rightly or wrongly do not stick to caste. The *Pioneer* says: "Until the native of India can leave his caste behind him and approach the Englishman on a common social platform, the difference between the two races will remain—a fact which statesmen cannot safely overlook." Are not the Native Civilians the very men, whom our contemporary would like to foster and trust? And yet in the same breath he opposes the Bill, which means that he distrusts these native civilians. We have shewn that European British subjects have practically no objection to be tried by other Native Magistrates who have not left their castes behind them. But taking the writer at his own word there are Native Magistrates who come under his own definition, and why distrust them?

Then comes the question as to the necessity of the Bill, and the time chosen for its enactment. The necessity is patent enough. Native Civilians are fast rising to the rank of District Magistrate and Sessions Judge, and the absence of necessary jurisdiction in them in this matter cannot but be a source of serious administrative inconvenience. That European British subjects feel this is evident from the fact that so many of their own accord have taken their trial before Native Magistrates. As for the time chosen for the enactment of the law, we do not know what could be a better time for the purpose than the present. We have at present at the head of the Government a statesman, whose avowed policy is to encourage private enterprise in this country, and who leads such enterprise here?—the European! His Excellency has adopted special measures to attract European capital and industry into India, and is he likely to take any steps, which will defeat his own object? Then the same liberality and enlightened sympathy with the European animate the other members of the Government, and would they deliberately follow a policy, which would do positive harm to the European British subject? We cannot believe it. On the other hand the Local Governments are all in favour of the proposed measure. The native community are also on the best of terms with the leaders of the European community. If all these circumstances do not render the time favourable for the enactment, we do not know when the time will come. And lastly it is urged that the Criminal Proce-

sure Bill was passed only last year, why tinker it now? But this question was reserved last year. When the Hon'ble Durgachurn Law proposed an amendment with a view to place the European British and Indian subjects of the Queen-Empress in India on an equal footing as regards the privileges of *habeas corpus* Major Baring said:

His Hon'ble friends the mover of the amendment and the Hon'ble Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore, had ably and temperately placed their view of the case before the Council; and the Council had also had the advantage of perusing a very able document from a public body,—the British Indian Association,—whose representations always met with the attention of the Government and of this Council. He (Major Baring) wished to say, as regards the spirit in which his Hon'ble friend the Maharaja, and the spirit also in which the British Indian Association, had approached the question, that there was a great deal in it with which he (the speaker) entirely sympathized. He was not prepared to vote for the amendment as it stood, for reasons which he was about to give. But as regards the spirit and effect of their proposals, namely, that there should be perfect equality and protection in respect of all races, that was a sentiment which was entirely in harmony with the general course of British legislation, and one with which he thoroughly sympathized. This was, nevertheless, a difficult question, which required very great and careful consideration.

Again:

The real issue, however, was this—Were the Council to pass and accept this Code, which was a good one, with the amendments which were generally accepted, or were they to let the whole thing be postponed until they could consider the further and important amendment which had been moved by his Hon'ble friend Durga Churn Laha?

His Excellency the Viceroy remarked:

I must, however, admit that I sympathise a good deal with what I think is the feeling at the bottom of the amendment moved by my Hon'ble friend Durga Churn Laha. I think the real meaning of the amendment is that he feels a certain amount of disinclination to there being such a chapter as the 33rd chapter of this Bill—a chapter providing a special mode of procedure for Europeans and Americans. I should be very glad if it was possible to place the law in regard to every person in this country, not only on the same footing,—for that the Bill will, I hope, practically do,—but to embody it in the very same language, whether it relates to Europeans or Natives. But no one who recollects the history of questions of this kind in this country can doubt that to deal with that special chapter, which regulates the procedure with regard to Europeans and Americans, in the manner that has been suggested, would be to deal with very difficult and very delicate questions. Cases have arisen, not under this particular clause, but of a kindred nature, in which the Government of the day has been beaten in this Legislative Council. We all know the agitation that has taken place and the strong excitement which has arisen in past times upon questions of this sort. They are certainly matters not to be entered upon without very full consideration, or, as my hon'ble friend Mr. Stokes remarked, without consultation, not only on the part of the Government here, but also with the Government at home. Under these circumstances, I would strongly recommend that that particular section, and that particular portion of the Bill, be left alone now. Whether any alterations can be made in them from time to time will always be a matter of interest to the Government,—certainly to me,—and I will not fail to consider this particular subject of *habeas corpus* when opportunity offers; but I think that it is impossible to open a question of that magnitude, complication and difficulty without a great deal more thought and examination than would be possible for the Council and the Government to give to it at the present time.

It will be thus seen that both the Viceroy and Major Baring showed the utmost tenderness in dealing with the subject last year. They would not act in haste, or without consulting the Secretary of State. Then it is an open secret that when Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore wanted to move an amendment on the subject, His Excellency counselled delay and intimated that he would take up the subject next winter after consulting the Local Governments. Thus His Excellency has acted with due caution and judgment, and yet he is accused of causelessly and needlessly interfering in the matter. The *Pioneer* goes to the length of saying that "native opinion has never called for the change." We have given an unvarnished state-

ment of facts, which shews the very reverse. If the European community can persuade themselves to look at this matter in the dry light of reason and justice, we do not think they will disagree with us.

We cannot conclude without expressing our deep regret at the attitude of the European community on the subject. They are holding indignation meetings in different parts of the country, vilifying the Government and the people, and threatening to petition Parliament. Even the Volunteers threaten to resign. Our course is plain. We would advise our countrymen to keep quiet and not to make counter-demonstrations. Our cause is just, and we firmly believe that Lord Ripon's Government is strong in its faith in the righteousness of its policy, and does not need extraneous support. The Government of India and Her Majesty's Government are in accord on the subject. If the Independent Britons in India will place themselves on the wrong box, let them please themselves; if they will petition Parliament, by all means let them do so, and let a vote be taken in the House of Commons. If the great British nation in Parliament assembled should decree that *race* and not fitness and experience shall govern the constitution of courts for the trial of European British subjects, we must bow to their decision. But we would counsel our countrymen not to do anything, which would tend to widen the gulf between the European and the Indian, or to carry the race-strife to the bitter end.

THE PORT COMMISSION BILL.

WE have perused the debate in the Bengal Council on the Port Commission Bill with feelings of surprise and disappointment—surprise because the members who discussed the Bill completely ignored the policy of the Government of India for the encouragement of private enterprise, and disappointment because under Mr. Thompson's liberal Government we expected a liberal treatment of the subject. Three memorials had been presented against the Bill, the first from Messrs. Carritt and others, tea brokers, the second from the British Indian Association, and the third from some 200 landowners and traders in Calcutta. These memorials elicited four replies, viz., from Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Paul, Colonel Trevor, and the Lieutenant-Governor. There is a strange confusion of ideas in all these replies. Mr. Reynolds spoke with a levity, which we confess we did not expect from such a sedate legislator as Mr. Reynolds. He taunted Messrs. Carritt and Co. by saying that the Port Commissioners in their proposal for the construction of a tea warehouse "had not specially had the interests of tea-brokers in view, but rather the interests of the growers and consumers of tea." But the question was not whether Messrs. Carritt and Co. were tea-brokers or tea-growers, but whether what they had urged was reasonable and fair. With regard to the memorial of the 200 landowners and traders he remarked; "he thought, he might say, he would have had no difficulty in getting twice the number of signatures to a memorial in favour of the Bill if he had thought it necessary to do so." This is a nice way of answering a public memorial, and shewing regard for public opinion. Our public officers, catching the tone of the Viceroy, are ready to make no end of protestations of deference to public opinion, but the proof of the pudding is in the eating. When questions do arise on which the public really come forward with an expression of opinion they take a delight in pook-pooking it. The passage of the Port Commission Bill is an apt illustration in point. The public—particularly the native public—loudly protest against vesting the Port Commissioners with the monopoly of warehouse accommodation on strand bank lands, and what is the answer given to them? The hon'ble members do not meet the broad question in the face—they simply discuss the side issue concerning tea. Thus Mr. Reynolds said, "on the one side there was a great public improvement and convenience, and on the other side they had an objection from a handful of monopolists, who thought that this public improvement would interfere with the profits which they at present enjoyed. He did not mean to use the word

monopolists in any invidious or offensive sense, but he believed it was the fact that these firms practically enjoyed a monopoly of the tea-broking business in Calcutta, and it was certainly the fact that the signatures to this memorial could be counted on the fingers of one hand." Mr. Reynolds here speaks of tea only. The Advocate General argued that "the projected measure would be a great public convenience and advantage to the tea trade." His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor said, "the proposal then was for the provision of accommodation for the purpose of the sampling and selling of tea, and for sanction to the erection of a building for the purpose."

It was thus all for tea, but under color of tea a Bill has been passed authorizing the Port Commissioners to construct warehouses for the sampling and selling of merchandize and goods of all descriptions. The Bill does not limit the accommodation to tea, and yet the whole stress was laid upon tea. As the Bill stands, the Port Commissioners may construct warehouses for the accommodation of all kinds of goods, and will not this tend to deteriorate the value of private property? The Advocate General said—"The opposition which had been raised contained amongst others the following grounds:—Interference with, or injury to, private rights; injury to the owners or lessees of tea warehouses, and a doubt as to whether the undertaking would be successful in practice." We put tea out of sight. We hold that that it is no business of the Port Commissioners to provide special accommodation for special articles of trade. They levy rates on the general trade not for the benefit of particular traders, and in seeking the convenience of a particular class of traders we do not hesitate to say they make a misappropriation of public money. But we come to the general question. Mr. Paul remarked, "it might be conceded that injury to private interests would result from the passing of the Bill, but he apprehended that the statement and admission of such injury did not carry the question sufficiently far. It must be shewn that while private interests would be injured, public interests would not be sensibly advanced. Private interests must of necessity yield to public utility and public benefit; and the true principle in legislating on these and cognate matters was the balance of convenience over inconvenience—advantages over disadvantages." But who constitute the public alluded to by Mr. Paul? Do the "public" consist of the sellers of tea only? Again, what is the meaning of the argument that injury to private interests is compensated by public convenience and utility. There is not a single branch of private industry or enterprise, which may not be managed economically in the public interest by the State. But should the Government import cotton and wine, or export rice, wheat, and tea, because our learned Advocate-General holds that "private interests must of necessity yield to public utility and public benefit?" On this principle the laws of political economy should be scattered to the four winds of heaven. The State should form a grand national joint-stockery, undertake all manner of business, and leave all private capitalists to starvation. Private enterprise is then a mistake, because in the opinion of the foremost expositor of the public law in Bengal "private interests must of necessity yield to public utility and public benefit." Mr. Paul is not quite clear as to what he considers public convenience and public utility in matters commercial, but we have some glimmer of his idea in the following: "The saving in the expense of transport and carriage was an important desideratum in commercial transactions, and as the present Bill professed to contribute to that end, he thought it ought to have the cordial support of the Council." To be consistent Mr. Paul should advocate that the Port Commissioners should take a monopoly of carts, boats and ships, for "private interests must of necessity yield to public utility and convenience." Col. Trevor took a safer ground. He professed to be "a thorough advocate for legitimate private enterprise, and should be very sorry to give his vote in that Council to any Bill which he thought would interfere with it." He said that improvements and facilities were provided in the ports of England by private enterprise, but there

is not, he said, sufficient private enterprise in this country. He remarked: "Now, if it could be shewn that in Calcutta facilities of this sort existed through the agency of private enterprise, it might be urged with propriety that this Bill should not be passed, and that the Port Trust should not have powers given them which might put them in a position of competition with it." But can it be said that there is not sufficient warehouse accommodation in this port provided by private enterprise? Apart from the warehouses of Messrs. Moran and Co. and Messrs. Thomas and Co. for the accommodation of tea, is there not a bonded warehouse large enough to accommodate the whole tea trade of Calcutta and more? Is it not a fact that the trade of Calcutta is not sufficient to fill half the rooms of the bonded warehouse? Are there not again private godowns, and are not many of them empty, because they cannot compete with the monopoly of the Port Commissioners? There is ample private warehouse accommodation in the port, and to permit the Port Commissioners to compete with it is not consistent with the policy of encouraging "legitimate private enterprise," of which Col. Trevor professes to be "a thorough advocate." He seems to forget that there are some serious questions involved in this matter. In the first place the Port Commissioners use public money to compete with private enterprise, and no private capitalist can stand such competition. In the second place the scale of the port fees is so regulated that the pressure is more upon the native trader than upon the European trader, for while three-fourths of the Port dues for goods imported from foreign countries have been remitted, the rates for Native wharves and jetties remain intact, and the surplus contributed by the native trader is applied to the detriment of the native house-proprietor. In the fourth place the strand bank lands were made a free gift by native proprietors to Government for the benefit of the general public, but these lands are being used to the injury of their successors, who own godowns in the vicinity. Is this honest, fair or just? The Lieutenant-Governor we are sorry to observe, confined his view only to the European side of the question. His Honor said that the Chamber of Commerce had by a majority of two-thirds given their adhesion to the project of the Port Commissioners, and he therefore supported it. But His Honor should have remembered that there are two sections of the commercial public in Calcutta, viz., European and Native. Did the native merchants and traders support the project? On the contrary did they not petition against it? Did their representative in the Port Commission, the Hon'ble Durga Churn Law, support it? We believe not. Did the general native public support it? The petition of the British Indian Association shews that they did not. So much for public opinion upholding the project. Then His Honor said that "he had been entirely guided by a constitutional regard for law." But the law did not give power to the Port Commissioners. If it had done so, the Port Commissioners would not have asked His Honor for a new law. Then a reference was made to Sir Ashley Eden, but we wish there was some one in Council to point out that in Sir Ashley's opinion the construction of warehouses by the Port Commissioners was detrimental to private property, and we doubt whether if he had been here he would have allowed the Port Commissioners to use public money for such an unhealthy and injurious competition with private enterprise. His Honor said, "apparently there was no opposition in the Council to this measure." A happy family!

One word more. Mr. Reynolds thus dwelt on Lord Dalhousie's promise:

"Lord Dalhousie only said that the erection of elevated buildings on the Strand Bank was not then contemplated, and it was forcing language to contend that that was an absolute pledge that no Government should at any time for all eternity erect or permit to be erected buildings of such a nature. Great changes had taken place within the last 30 years, and many things which were not contemplated under Lord Dalhousie were not only contemplated but carried out under Lord Ripon."

But this was not an ordinary promise. It was the only consideration given for the lands sur-

rendered, and is it now open to one of the contracting parties to break the contract on the plea that pledges are not perpetual? But it is noteworthy that not six months ago the Lieutenant-Governor had held that he was rightly interpreting the pledge of Lord Dalhousie by allowing the Port Commissioners to build "elevated" warehouses on the Strand Bank lands, while Mr. Reynolds maintains that the present Government is not bound by that pledge. So much for official consistency.

THE ANTI-RENT AGITATION IN MYMENSING.

It gives us no little pain to observe that we who have always advocated the cause of the poor, the weak, and the helpless, are supposed to be opposed to the true interests of the ryot. It does not necessarily follow that because we support the just rights of the landlord, therefore we are opposed to the best interests of the tenant. On the contrary we do believe and maintain that the interests of the two are identical, and that those who set the ryot against the zemindar are the enemies of both. The zemindar is the natural protector of the ryot, and to weaken the one is to weaken the other. At present an anti-rent agitation is going on in Mymensing, and the more we know about it the more are we convinced that the pseudo-friends of the ryot, who are seeking to place him in antagonism against his landlord, are simply placing him in a false and desperate position. A few weeks ago we published a petition of the zemindars of Mymensing to Government, which disclosed a fearful state of things. The information, which we have since received, shews how sadly have the ryots been misguided. A contemporary asserted that it was the zemindars, who cast the first stone by demanding from ryots "kabulyats with hard terms"; a well-informed correspondent gives a flat contradiction to this statement. Then the same contemporary published what purported to be a petition of the ryots, but omitted some of the most violent allegations, which carried improbability on the very face of them. Our correspondent thus supplies the omissions:

"To have this end executed the zemindars are trying their head and heart. In case any ryots do not agree to give up their rights and try to keep their rights unimpaired they are to encounter the whole wrath of the zemindars. The zemindars confine, beat and impose a heavy fine on them, plunder their homestead, drive them out of the houses of their forefathers, ill-treat their women, have their huts trampled by elephants, institute numerous false cases against them, fabricate false documents, prove them by false witnesses, put the poor ryots to jail or have them confined in the Police lock-up and have them and their family most severely beaten there, the poor ryots cry for help, but the Police and the Amlas by the influence of zemindars' gold side them and take no notice of these poor ryots.

The ryots can scarcely come to Courts of Justice in safety. They are arrested in the way and put in the Malkhana or zemindars' jail. There they are fined and beaten until they agree to zemindars' terms."

Our correspondent states that the Commissioner of the Division referred the petition of the ryots to the Magistrate of Mymensing for enquiry. The Collector called upon the petitioners to appear before him and prove the charges. Only twelve ringleaders appeared. The Collector ordered Sub-Deputy Magistrate Babu Durgamohun Ghose to make a searching investigation and to report. We give below the reports of the Sub-Deputy Magistrate to the Magistrate:

With reference to your predecessor's order of 26th December last, directing me to make a local enquiry as to whether a breach of the peace is likely in the villages named by the petitioner, and if so to submit the names of the persons who are likely to commit it together with a list of witnesses proving the fact, I have the honor most respectfully to report as follows:

The ryots of Mouza Gosta, etc., submitted a petition before the Commissioner stating their grievances which was sent to Magistrate for disposal and the Magistrate referred the case to me for enquiry.

From all the petitions forwarded to me by the Magistrate and those presented before me by the ryots, when I commenced the local enquiry, I gathered that the ryots stated that the zemindar Babus Keshob Chunder Acharya Choudhuri, Amrit Narayan Acharya Choudhuri and others demanded Kabulyats from them on hard stipulation with a view to enhance rents, and on their refusing to accede to their terms, they were put to severe hardship, oppressions and troubles.

The ryots intended making the most of the provisions of the Rent Bill under the consideration of the legislature; how would they, I fear, act after the passing of the Bill I am quite at a loss to ascertain; the present attitude of the ryots bids fair to portend that they will not scruple to take undue advantage of the Law to the great loss and inconvenience of their Landlords.

With respect to the allegation of the ryots that the zemindars are ill-treating their women, fabricating false documents and keeping them confined in collusion with the Police, I beg leave to state that from the depositions recorded by me both in the interior and at Sadar, it will be seen that the ryots have simply perjured themselves. They could not satisfactorily prove even a single instance of oppression what they had stated in their petitions.

As regards the ryots' complaint about breach of peace I can say the same is likely to take place owing to their recalcancy and combined attempt of stopping the payment of their rents to their zemindars who are very naturally doing their best to break the tie of the union—I fear the ryots may go all lengths for bringing the dispute at an end. They won't listen to reason but would say to mend the matter themselves. It may be that there are some designing men at the bottom of those disputes. The zemindars cannot help sending their amlas and peons to collect rents from the ryots of their zemindari. But this fact does not go to prove that the men had been put up to oppress or maltreat the ryots who took it ill at the conduct of the zemindars, against whom nothing could be satisfactorily proved before me by the ryots. The villages inhabited by them are only 8 or 9 miles distant from the Sadar station. All instances of oppression by the zemindars could be therefore immediately brought to the notice of the Police and the Magistrate. The ryots could not, however, be forthcoming before me with any such instances of the zemindars against whom their charges have been laid. One is a big and well-known pleader of the District and thoroughly conversant with the laws and rules and the penalties to be inflicted on their violation; and some others are Honorary Magistrates who are also expected not to be anyhow oppressive towards their ryots. Under these circumstances I cannot believe that the tales of oppression which the ryots are falsely moulding to their best interest and which they could not prove.

In my opinion I think that the zemindars should not be made to maintain peace as the ryots have entirely failed to prove that any breach is likely for the fault of the zemindars. My local enquiry proved nothing against the misconduct of the zemindars, the ryots who are rather in the wrong should not I think go scot-free. I would therefore suggest that two special constables at the cost of the ryots be posted in those villages for six (6) months with a view to prevent the ryots to make any sort of row when the zemindars' amlas go to collect the rent.

The Magistrate, Mr. Alexander, makes the following note on the above:

This force seems quite inadequate to keep the peace in such a large area and the period is not required to be stated, the Deputy Magistrate should give approximately the area over which the Police will have to make their beats and rounds and what the population of the disturbed villages amounts to.

The Sub-Deputy Magistrate made a second report, which we subjoin:

In obedience to your orders dated the 14th ultimo I have the honor most respectfully and humbly to report the circumstances of the petition filed to the Commissioner by the ryots of villages Akna etc., against Raja Bahadur and Mr. Kallanos and forwarded to you for disposal, and with respect to the truth or otherwise of the several other petitions filed before you by the said ryots against Mr. Kallanos and his men charging them of harassing and breaking the peace. I have carefully gone over the petition of the ryots, Mr. Kallanos' explanation on the same submitted to you and other papers connected with the case sent me for disposal and have made enquiries both private and public for a correct finding.

The ryots in their petitions stated that Mr. Kallanos has found an unlawful assembly in order to arrest, ill-treat, and harass them, I examined some of them on oath and they have clearly deposed that they were never harassed. From this assertion I am clearly of opinion that the formation of lawless men on the part of Mr. Kallanos is altogether unfounded.

The ryots have combined themselves and are guided and backed by ill counsels not to pay rents or even Kabulyats to their landlords and these petitions are the results of these ill advices.

As regards the statements made by the ryots with respect to their executing Kabulyats, I beg, if am not mistaken, humbly to state that it is nothing but their whim.

The statement of putting the ryots into jail and confining them by their landlords, etc., for not consent to give up their valuable (as they say) rights on their holdings, etc. I beg leave to state that I have not as yet in my capacity as an Executive officer witnessed a single instance of the kind nor could the ryots adduce any proof to support it. It is quite false that the police and the amlas are easily gained over by the zemindars and at the same time it is quite absurd in these days that persons are confined in dungeons inasmuch as that they cannot employ good Counsel or Muktears to conduct their cases. The cases before me and other judicial officers, if referred to, will show that they have entirely perjured themselves.

In my humble opinion I think that the ryots have gone beyond their limits firstly in insinuating blame on Courts of Justice and secondly on casting blame on Mr. Kallanos, I should think that the authorities should take notice of it. I here refer to Mr. Kallanos' explanation to you dated the 18th September last of my belief and conscience. I quite concur with him on all points therein stated and that they are all based on truth.

I regret very much to report for your information that I used my best endeavours to bring the matters to an amicable settlement but my efforts were all in vain and without any effect. The ryots, illiterate as they are, will not express their mind and are after their whims and the bad advices they receive.

I am happy to report for your information that I cannot in any way attach the least suspicion of Mr. Kallanos' taking any illegal measures to harass the poor ryots.

We will next invite attention to the following proceedings recorded by the officiating Magistrate of the District:

PROCEEDING.—Yesterday I tried to effect a reconciliation between the farmer Mr. T. T. Kallanos and the ryots of the farm he holds in Pergannah Allapsingh from the Rajah Surya Kantha Acharya. I explained to the ryots that all

Mr. Kallanos wanted was the payment of rent at the same rate and amount as had been hitherto paid. To this they assented but would not execute a written undertaking promising this. They said verbally they would come and pay their rents to-day; not one of them, it is past noon, has yet come and the arrears comprise about the entire rent of one year. The Jummabandi produced was not disputed. I compared several items with statements of Jummabandi made by the ryots and there was entire agreement. When the Jummabandi is genuine and a verbal promise to pay the old rents is made I had hoped that the ryots would come forward and pay their rents. But they have not come to meet the Ijaradar half-way; the Ijaradar wants also to measure the lands; this he has a perfect right to do; but I was given by the ryots distinctly to understand that this measure was distasteful to them, and they would not facilitate the Ijaradar's proceedings. I am sure if this farmer goes to measure there will be a breach of the peace, which is also likely if he only sends teahildars to collect the rents at the undisputed amount; altogether the Ijaradar is placed in a very false position through no fault of his. He cannot get payment of rent and cannot measure the lands. The ryots, though they promise verbally to pay the old rents, decline to enter into a written undertaking. This should be laid before my successor who I think should watch closely the progress of affairs. The Ijaradar I believe has not been guilty of a single act of high-handedness and oppression.

(Sd.) J. C. PRICE,
January 12th, 1881.

Our correspondent remarks:

The words in the petition quoted above being actionable the second Subordinate Judge of Mymensing, Babu Rajendra Chandra Basu, B.L., has very lately awarded damages though nominal with full costs in the damage case instituted by one of the Alapsing zemindars against some of the petitioning ryots. The Subordinate Judge in his judgment clearly and distinctly writes that the allegations contained in the said petition "are false and malicious and were made without any reasonable or probable cause." In the face of the report of the Sub-Deputy Magistrate and the judgment of the second Subordinate Judge, is there any longer reason to think that the statements made by the ryots in their above-mentioned petition to the Commissioner are anything but true?

As regards the Mahomedan pleader of the Judge's Court, Mymensing, your contemporary is also mis-informed. No case has been instituted against him on behalf of Bishveshvari Debi Choudhuri (we do not know any zemindar in this district of this name) or any other zemindar of this district for assault or being member of an unlawful assembly. Some village Ijaradars and Mandals filed petitions to the Magistrate stating that the ryots have stopped payment of rent alleging that Moulvie Hamiduddin pleader has received an order "from Government to the effect that no ryot shall have to pay more than 3 rupees 6 annas per arrah i.e. about 13 annas per bigha." The Magistrate ordered the Police Inspector of Sadar station to investigate; the Inspector reported against the Moulvie. We send herewith a copy of the report of the Inspector; it has also been published in part in the *Bharat Mihir* of the 6th instant. The Magistrate is at present publishing notices in the Mofussil through the Police in order to discharge the minds of the ryots of the false impressions regarding their rate of rent and to prevent their combination for withholding payment of rent. We send one of the notices in original for publication in your paper. The notice will speak for itself.

The following is a translation of the notice forwarded by our correspondent:

NOTICE.—It has been brought to notice from the reports received from a large portion of the people in different places in the Mofussil that some wicked persons to serve their private ends or for some other purpose have spread a false rumour among the ryots that a letter has been received from Government to the effect that they shall not have to pay more than Rs. 3-6 for each Arrah. Owing to this false report the ryots at different places giving it credit have begun to raise disputes and disturbances. Now notice is hereby given that the report referred to is altogether false and without any foundation and that no faith should be put in the fabricated stories of wicked persons.

Now, what do the above facts disclose? Do they not shew that the poor ryots have been entirely deluded and misled? Not a single charge preferred against the zemindars has been proved. We do not by any means maintain that zemindars are angels. There are zemindars and zemindars. But in the present instance the outcry has been gratuitous and mischievous. The Magistrate tried to persuade the ryots to pay their rents at the old rates, but he has not been successful. The poor deluded ryots have got a notion in their heads that the Government has ordered a general reduction of rent as the outcome of the Rent Bill, and they therefore refuse to pay rent even at the old rate. Surely the authors of the Rent Bill never expected that it would be a signal for a general withholding of rent. But designing men it would seem are bent upon bringing about that catastrophe. If this infection should spread the question would be—not what is equitable rent, but rent or no rent. And if the general cry should come to be—"no rent," a hundred Rent Bills would not silence it. Anti-rent agitation seems to be one of the first fruits of the Rent Bill agitation. Heaven only knows what is in store for the country!

EDUCATION IN BENGAL IN 1881-82.

THE Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution on the Bengal Education Report for 1881-82 is a most

interesting and lucid document. It clearly shows the present state of public instruction in these provinces. The Bengal Educational system, as the reader knows, is divided into three great classes—primary, secondary, and university education. There are, again, technical and special schools. Primary schools are sub-divided into lower primary schools and upper primary schools. The lower section of the primary schools is the bottom step in the scale of organized education in these provinces. In the lower primary schools the teaching consists of the first four rules of arithmetic according to the English method, mental arithmetic according to the native method, writing, and reading a simple printed book. In the upper primary schools the preceding course is taught, but their curriculum aims also at imparting a fair knowledge of the vernacular language of the province, of arithmetic and zemindari accounts, some knowledge of Euclid, of the history and geography of Bengal, and of the elements of physical science. The total number of pupils under instruction in Bengal in 1881-82 was 1,106,645, which shows a gain during the year under report of 178,156 pupils. The general accuracy of these returns, points out Mr. Croft, the Director of Public Instruction, is confirmed by the results of the recent census. Estimating the number of children of school-going age at 12 per cent. of the whole population, we find that 1 boy in 4, and 1 girl in 95 are at school in these provinces. These proportions, as the Lieutenant-Governor justly remarks, are encouraging and creditable to the present administration of the Education Department. The total number of upper primary schools showed an increase of 243 with 9,280 pupils. The number of lower primary schools in existence at the close of 1881-82 was 48,844 with 812,339 pupils against 41,699 schools with 701,568 pupils in the previous year. The total number of primary schools of both classes increased from 13,400 in 1880-81 to 50,788 in 1881-82, the number of pupils has arisen in the same period from 760,886 to 880,937. The question of the manner in which an effective control of primary education can be secured is an important one. Our own opinion is that it should be left to the Village Panchayet.

The secondary class of schools comprises three descriptions high and middle English, and middle vernacular. The middle vernacular schools are the lowest of the class, and in them the curriculum differs from that of the upper schools only in the fuller character of the instruction imparted and in addition of an English school, which it is optional with the pupils to attend. We notice that 1,050 schools of this class were in existence at the close of the year, attended by 56,441 pupils. At the Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination, 3350 candidates appeared, of whom 2,175 were successful. The number of high English schools in 1881-82 was 217 with 45,597 pupils. In all 2,105 candidates appeared at the Entrance Examination of 1881 and of these, 1,026 or nearly half were successful. The number of aided schools of the middle English class rose from 123 to 138. Referring to the great increase in the demand for middle English schools, one district officer of experience whose name is not given has expressed an opinion that "unless technical schools are provided as outlets, the mere scholastic element, clearly too great, will breed political discontent." Mr. Croft ably combats this view. We wish we could produce *in extenso* his remarks on this important subject, but want of space prevents our doing so. The Director shows conclusively that the spread of English education so far from checking professional or industrial enterprise, actually fosters its growth and that "educated Bengal takes readily to a great variety of pursuits that uneducated Bengal would not so much as look at." Mr. Croft's view will commend itself to the approval of all intelligent and right-minded persons. Mr. Rivers Thompson we are glad to say, agrees with the Director and declares in plain terms that he has no sympathy with an obscurantist policy in matters of education, as he believes such a policy to be opposed to the true interests of the British Government in this country. This declaration will be received with great satisfaction throughout Bengal. At the same time the present Lieutenant-Governor, like his predecessor, fully recog-

nises the need of technical education for India.

The total number of students under instruction in the colleges of Bengal at the close of the year was 2,745, showing an increase of 219 as compared with 1881. Of these 1,305, or nearly half, attended Government colleges, 895 aided colleges, and 545 unaided colleges. The expenditure on collegiate education rose in the year under review to Rs. 5,19,123, the larger portion of the increase being borne by Government. Mr. Rivers Thompson says distinctly that though he fully recognises the great advantages of high education, Government cannot undertake to provide those advantages on a more liberal scale than it is at present doing and that any increase in the demand for collegiate education must be met by the persons who desire to profit by it. During the year the number of unaided colleges increased by the addition of the Maharaja's College at Burdwan and the Albert College in Calcutta. At the same time the proportion of the expenditure on education met from private sources rose to 58.6 per cent. during the year under review against 53.9 per cent. in 1879-80 and 57.5 in 1880-81. This increase is most encouraging and shows that the people are coming forward to bear a fair share of the cost of education. A very rapid advance in this direction cannot be expected at once. During the year there was a marked increase in the number of girls' school and of girls under instruction. The number of pupils was 21,018 as compared with 19,763 in the previous years. Mrs. Moromohini Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools gives an interesting account of the progress made in the zenana agencies. It is gratifying to observe that the proportion of Mahomedan to Hindu students continues to advance. The percentage of the former to the latter is now 22½ against 20 per cent. in 1881 and 18½ in 1880. Mr. Rivers Thompson has submitted proposals to the Government of India which, if sanctioned, will, he believes, tend to make higher education popular with Mussulmans. At the same time His Honor rightly holds that it is to their own efforts and to their own readiness to avail themselves of the educational advantages offered by the Government to all classes of its subjects alike that the Mahomedans must look for advancement.

THE KASHMIR BUGBEAR.

KASHMIR is a bugbear with a certain class of newspaper writers. The *Civil and Military Gazette* takes the lead among them. It loses no opportunity to cry down the Kashmir Durbar and to advocate the annexation of the Happy Valley, and is, as might have been expected, making political capital out of Mr. W. H. Johnson's recent sudden death at Jammu. As soon as that unfortunate event occurred, our contemporary felt no hesitation in asserting that Mr. Johnson had been poisoned, and he broadly hinted that the Kashmir Durbar, or at any rate a party in that Durbar, was implicated in that dastardly act. The Maharaja's Chief Physician had certified that the cause of Mr. Johnson's death was apoplexy; but as the physician was a Native, the *Civil and Military Gazette* found it an easy task to question his honesty. It is a piece of unusual good fortune for the Maharaja that a high-minded gentleman like Colonel Sir Oliver St. John now fills the office of Resident in Kashmir, and that he has taken it upon himself to personally examine into the circumstances connected with Mr. Johnson's death. Sir Oliver did an excellent thing in taking with him an able and experienced medical officer like Dr. Bellew, Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, when he went from Sialkote to Jammu to make the enquiry. Dr. Bellew unhesitatingly confirmed the opinion of the Maharaja's Chief Physician that Mr. Johnson died of apoplexy. One should have thought that the matter would have been allowed to rest there. But Dr. Bellew's verdict did not apparently suit the purpose of our contemporary of the *Civil and Military Gazette*. He utterly ignores, the result of Sir Oliver St. John's enquiry, and says:

"The mystery about Mr. Johnson's death has been further cleared up by the discovery that the bottle from which he took whisky, just before his mortal illness, contained ether and chloroform mixed, in large proportions, with the whisky."

A small wine glass-full of the mixture would be more than enough to kill a man; and the symptoms which preceded death, as well as the *post mortem*, are consistent, or not inconsistent, with the theory that Mr. Johnson died from the effects of drinking the poisonous substances mixed with the whisky. Some months before he died, Mr. Johnson wrote a memorandum, in which he stated his belief that attempts were being made to poison him by the administration of these very drugs. Just after he was taken ill, too, he stated, in writing, that the whisky he had drunk smelt of ether. These facts however, seem to throw little light on the mystery of his death. It now remains to be seen, if the deceased was known to be in possession of chloroform. None has been found in his medicine chest. Possibly, it may be ascertained on enquiry that chloroform has been sold either to him or to some persons who may be supposed to have had access to his house. This, again, is only one of the points which must still be investigated. So far as the matter has gone, the justice of our first remarks on the subject has been fully confirmed. It was necessary to examine into every circumstance of the case, with the least possible delay without waiting for the results of the *post mortem*. Had the bottle of whisky been brought to Lahore directly Mr. Johnson died, the cause of his death would have been discovered at once, instead of over a fortnight afterwards.

It will be thus seen that the *Civil and Military Gazette* admits that the bottle of whisky was not taken to Lahore directly Mr. Johnson died. The significance of this admission cannot be overestimated. It at once cuts the ground away from under the feet of our contemporary. It is not impossible that chloroform was mixed with the whisky after Mr. Johnson's death by some person or persons who have had access to his house, and who are actuated by malice against the Kashmir Durbar. We do not know in whose custody the bottle remained during the interval between Mr. Johnson's death and its despatch to Lahore. We have no doubt this point will be investigated carefully by Sir Oliver St. John, and we need hardly say that the public will have every confidence in his judgment and thorough honesty of purpose.

AFFAIRS AT BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, February 18th.

Yesterday's public meeting at the Framji Cowasji's Institute was a decided success. It was called by the Bombay Branch of the East India Association to adopt a memorial to Her Majesty the Queen praying for the extension of the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon to another term after the present term expires. The meeting was very crowded and consisted of representatives of all classes of the native community. The Association deserves the congratulations of all concerned in the good government of this country for so thoroughly and successfully carrying out an idea, which has several times found expressions in public prints and in private circles. The speeches were most vigorous, enthusiastic and stirring. What can be a better theme than the passing in review of the several measures which have occupied Lord Ripon's Government during the past two or three years and drawing arguments therefrom to show how necessary it is that Lord Ripon's tenure of office should be prolonged? The question was viewed from different stand-points as they presented themselves to the different speakers. I do not know how Lord Ripon will like the idea of remaining in India for another five years after the present term of his Viceroyalty expires. In coming to India Lord Ripon has already made a great sacrifice, and I am not prepared to say if His Excellency will be prepared to make a further sacrifice as regards his personal political advancement in England. Then the question is whether His Lordship's health will permit him to continue in the office, the filling of which to him has been no easy matter as he has already shown us so well. This much, however, is true that in return for the sacrifices made by the noble Viceroy His Excellency has earned the gratitude of 250 millions of Her Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects in India. Is not this confidence in the work of the Viceroy and this appreciation of its importance worth something to him who aspires, and may well aspire at no distant date, to be one of the foremost British statesmen of the day? By and bye, I am sure, that as India and England are brought closer and closer, the success and brightness of a Viceroy's Indian career will be a recommendation to power and preferment in England, instead of being as it is at present, a positive bar to his rise to the highest place in the English cabinet. But whether Lord Ripon consents to remain in India or not, the public testimony which was evoked yesterday in the course of able and vigorous speeches in support of the several Resolutions have proclaimed to the British nation and to the world at large, that Lord Ripon has thoroughly grasped the vast, intricate and difficult problems of Indian administration, and that having obtained a full grasp of these questions he and his

colleagues and the Government of the country have shown equal earnestness in carrying them out. In fact three years of Lord Ripon's Government comprise a period of mental activity, which is unparalleled in the annals of British Administration in India. It has won for Lord Ripon the unbounded confidence of the people of India in his wisdom and statesmanship. Indian administration and Indian questions have now come to this pass. The Government of India is determined to carry out measures, which they conceive are calculated to promote the material and moral well-being of the people to elevate them mentally, socially, and politically in the scale of nations. The people of India, on the other hand, have come to look upon the measures of Government in a proper frame of mind and shown signs of readiness to accept them in the spirit in which they are put forth. That being the case, the question arises what can be a more suitable course for Her Majesty, for the British cabinet, and for the British nation at large to adopt in the cause of the good government of this great country, the cause which they all have so much at heart, than to appoint for a second term, on the expiry of his present term, the noble statesman who has done so much to win over the people to his side? What assurance is there to the people of India that another successor to Lord Ripon may not undo all that His Lordship has done and thereby retard the progress of the country? The miserable failure of Lord Lytton, as an administrator and as a statesman, has been too recent, and too vivid before the eyes of all India to make her easily forget it. But even supposing India got another Viceroy as liberal-minded, as earnest, as sincere, and as hard-working as Lord Ripon, still it will be a work of time before he is able to master all that has been done, before he is in a position to keep the wheels of administrative machinery going smoothly, and above all before he is able to initiate new reforms. I admit that there is hardly an instance of a Viceroy of India having been appointed a second time to the office, but we have in this Presidency the instance of Sir George Clerk—who was first appointed Governor in 1847 and for a second time in 1860; so that if the Governor of a Subordinate Presidency can be appointed a second time I see nothing to show why a Viceroy of India cannot also be re-appointed.

The Junaghur tragedy still continues to occupy a prominent share of public attention in this Presidency. More details have been received since my last, and they all go to confirm in but too forcible and glaring a manner the horrid deeds of massacre in cold blood of not 71 but of 81 Maiyas, admittedly, and of 200 Maiyas by report. The details refer to scenes after the victory on the Kanada Hill, which forms a part of the Girnar range. The Junaghur Sibaudi consisted of Arab and other bigotted Mohammedans, and they have revenged themselves in a manner which reminds one of the times of Mahomed of Ghizni. After the bodies of the Maiyas were found dead on the ground, the Arabs spat upon them. One Maiya says that three of his tribe Vala, Meetha and Chota—were found in a lingering state. As soon as they fell to the ground, they were cut down by order of a Jemadar. This Jemadar was giving orders all round of "Hill!" "Cut down!" After the slaughter was over, the heads of 15 ringleaders were detached from their bodies, heaped in a cart, and ordered to be carried to Junaghur as trophies of war! Major Scott, who was encamped at the distance of a few miles, saw three cartloads of human heads, and blood flowing from them, while the sepoy of the Sibaudi were dancing on the carts with shouts of victory. They kicked the heads, and queried contemptuously, what were they? All these insults to Maiya Sirdars were offered before the very eyes of the Maiyas who were taken prisoners. Major Scott, struck dumb with the barbarity of the scene, ordered the heads to be all buried in the ground.

The first news of this cruel victory is said to have been received in Junaghur with joy. Khan Bahadur Saleh Hindi and others in the Durbar looked upon the affair in the light of the removal of one great obstacle and were thinking of suitable rewards to those through whose instrumentality the result was brought about; but Bapalae, the Naib Dewan, was opposed to the granting of rewards. He saw what dangers and rocks were ahead as the result of this brutality. Col. Watson is now at Junaghur, and he has, I see, asked the Junaghur Durbar for explanation of this brutal affair. It is also said that Col. Watson has imposed a *mohsul* or fine of Rs. 400 a day on the Junaghur Durbar until the explanation is offered. The feeling in Kattywar throughout is one of universal indignation. In Rajkote a movement is said to be on foot to call a public meeting of the inhabitants for the purpose of adopting a memorial to the Bombay Government to appoint a Commission of Inquiry composed of officers unconnected with Kattywar, and of non-officials. It is also, on the other hand, feared by many that nothing will come out of it. Junaghur

money will hush up all this agitation, and if it does not hush up, it will at least go a great way to smooth matters. It is to be hoped that this impression of the people in Kattywar will prove incorrect, and that for the sake of all parties concerned. The Government of Sir James Fergusson will act with sufficient vigor and sufficient firmness of mind. A public inquiry is demanded on all sides. That a native soldiery should be permitted by the officials of a Durbar to indulge in all the excesses of cool and unmitigated barbarity under the very nose of, and, it is alleged, with the connivance of a high British official in these times of tranquility, is something the very thought of which is enough to cause shudder. The young Nawab who has but recently been invested with power perhaps hardly knows the intricacies of the plot, which must have been deeply laid to compass the ends in view. But the Karbharies, Messrs. Saleh, Hindu, Bowdin, Meeya, and Bapalae, who are all on their trial now, deserve to be held fully to account for this heart-rending catastrophe. May heaven's light be the Bombay Government's guide in this matter.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE UNDERSTAND that His Excellency the Viceroy leaves Calcutta for Simla on the 13th proximo. The Secretaries and the clerks will probably follow on the 18th idem.

AT NEXT Friday's sitting of the Vice-regal Council Mr. Ilbert in the absence of Sir Steuart Bayley will ask for leave to introduce the Bengal Rent Bill. The Bill will probably be discussed at the subsequent sitting of the Council on the 9th idem.

WE HEAR that Mr. Browne, Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, goes for a short time to Rangoon as Judicial Commissioner of British Burma.

THANKS to the unwearied advocacy of Sir Richard Garth the Secretary of State has given in on one important point connected with the question of the salaries of the Judges of the Bengal High Court. The Secretary of State has accorded sanction to the proposal of the Government of India to put the European and Native Judges of the High Court as regards pay on an equal footing. Of course there is only one Native Judge of the High Court, and we hope Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter will under God's blessing continue to adorn the Bench of the High Court for many years to come. But if a second Native Judge be appointed, the new despatch will come into operation. But whether the effect of the despatch be immediate or remote, we feel deeply grateful to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State for recognition of the just principle under notice.

CALCUTTA has had the honor of a visit of three Princes this year, the Gaekwar of Baroda, the First Prince of Indore, and the Maharaja of Tipperah. The first is the last comer. The second is the heir apparent to the Throne of Indore. He is a fine specimen of Maharatha physique and intelligence. The third is already on his way back. The Maharaja of Tipperah was received at a private durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy last week.

LAST SATURDAY'S *Gazette of India* notifies the appointment of the Maharaja of Durbhanga to the Legislative Council of the Viceroy. As the premier zemindar of Bengal, he naturally occupies the foremost position among the landholders of these provinces. Since he has attained majority he takes an active part in the management of his vast estates, and has thus become well acquainted with the condition of the tenantry and the working of the Rent-Law. His elevation to the Council is a fitting recognition of his position as the foremost landholder of the Bengal Provinces and his public spirit. He will represent the Behar view of the Rent Question in the discussion of the Rent Bill.

WE HEARTILY welcome His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda to our city. The first Native

potentate of the Western Presidency, the present Gaekwar has a halo of personal interest about him, which cannot fail to be recognized by the Indian public. He has succeeded to the *guddi* of Baroda not by birth-right but practically by the election of the British Government. He has been brought up under the care of the British Government, and it affords us much pleasure to observe that he has not proved unworthy of the care. He is intelligent, quick, and well-informed, and takes a delight in his work. His business habits are, indeed, full of promise. He has a most laudable desire to learn, and he seeks information from all sources and all quarters. He does not like to shut himself up in the shell of his own territory; so he has taken to travel. His Excellency the Viceroy has given him a warm and cordial reception. On Friday last a special assembly was held at Government House to meet His Highness the Gaekwar, and His Excellency shewed him the utmost attention. As might be expected he was the observed of all observers on the occasion, and the simplicity of his dress made a most favourable impression on the company. He had, however, jewels on his person worth quite a prince's ransom. His Highness is desirous to mix with the leaders of the Native society in the metropolis, and we hope they will respond to his desire with cordiality.

THE BENGAL Chamber of Commerce have passed the following Resolutions regarding Mr. Ilbert's Bill for the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code:

That in the opinion of this meeting the alteration of the law proposed by the Government in the Bill entitled, "a Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1872, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects," calls for the unqualified disapproval of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and should be opposed to the utmost by every means in its power.

That a Sub-Committee of this Chamber be appointed to draw up a memorial to Government, protesting against the Bill, and to take steps to procure signatures to the memorial throughout every district.

That the following members of the Chamber do form the Sub-Committee for the foregoing purpose:—J. J. J. Keswick, Esq., D. Cruickshank, Esq., J. Murdoch, Esq., J. Flemington, Esq., A. G. Watson, Esq., F. Aitchison, Esq., with power to add to their number.

That this Chamber confer with the Chambers of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, so as to have united action against the Bill.

No speeches were made. Perhaps the steam has been kept in reserve for the Town Hall meeting next Wednesday.

WE HAVE received a copy of the recent Resolution of the Government of India in the Public Works Department regarding employment in that department. The drift of the Resolution is expressed in the following rules:

Without the sanction of the Secretary of State, no permanent appointment of Europeans, except of Royal Engineers, or as provided in Rule 2, shall be made to the Engineer Establishment.

Subject to any guarantee that may have been already given, the appointments made to the Engineer Establishment from the Indian Engineering Colleges shall be reserved for persons of pure Asiatic origin who qualify according to the College Standard. If, however, a sufficient number of Natives do not pass the test, the appointments will be open to European or Eurasian competitors at the same examination.

Appointments in the Subordinate Establishment shall be open, under the same rules as heretofore, to Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the British Army, and to Europeans and persons of mixed descent as well as to Natives.

In anticipation of these rules we hear that natives are now practically excluded from the higher appointments of the Engineer Establishment. Natives are not now appointed permanently as Assistant Engineers. Those that have been temporarily posted have not been made pukka. By way of some compensation we believe it is now declared that appointments made to the Engineer establishment from the Indian Engineering Colleges shall be reserved "for persons of Asiatic origin." This rule has necessarily given rise to a race question, while its practical tendency is to exclude natives. We need hardly say that we ask for our countrymen a fair field and no favour. We do not wish to exclude Europeans or Eurasians trained in Indian Engineering Colleges, but we do object that the higher appointments in the Public Works Department should be the monopoly of Cooper's Hill students.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL has the following:

It has been suggested, by more than one friend of the higher education of India, that the Government is really placed in an embarrassing predicament by the existence of an energetic and most powerful Association, pledged to *guerre a outrance* against the State Colleges, while there is no organization whatever on the other side. Lord Ripon's splendid gift to the

Agra College is a clear intimation that, whatever may be the policy of the Government, his Excellency's own sympathies are warmly on the side of the higher education; and if the Viceroy is induced to sanction the "abolition or transference" of the State Colleges, it will only be due to the failure of their advocates to show good cause for their maintenance. For this purpose, it has been suggested that it might be well to set on foot an "Association for the Defence of the Higher Education in India." The functions of such an Association would be, to collect, print, and lay before the Education Commission in the first instance, and before the Viceroy and the Secretary of State in the second instance, all the evidence and arguments in defence of the State Colleges. The strength of such an Association would, of course, mainly lie among the Princes, nobles, and educated gentlemen of India itself, in the various Provinces and States; and its Provincial Committees might have a bond of union in a Central London Committee, which would gladly serve as their mouth-piece in England. We believe that such an Association, inspired and directed by the heart of India itself, and not imposed on it from without, would prove a valuable aid to the Government, in arriving at a just conclusion on the question of the connection of the State with that liberal education which can alone re-kindle political vitality in India. We invite communications on the point from our readers in India, both Indian and English; and venture to suggest its discussion by our Indian contemporaries.

We heartily second the proposition. As far as our information goes, the cause of high education in India is not likely to suffer at the hands of the Education Commission; still the more we strengthen their hands the better. We hope our educated countrymen will support the proposed Association.

WE THANK Mr. Roper Lethbridge for a copy of his new *Moral Reader*. A Moral Class-Book is not new in our schools. Chamber's Moral Class-Book was at one time in extensive use in our schools, but Mr. Lethbridge's book is based on a different principle altogether. As Mr. Lethbridge says, "it is universally admitted that in moral teaching in Indian schools there should be nothing that might have even the appearance of an infringement of that golden rule of strict religious neutrality which has always been observed by the Education Department." But he justly remarks, "there is no Moral Reading-Book hitherto published that satisfies the important condition of religious neutrality." He has accordingly drawn from all sources in compiling this book—Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi, Buddhist as well as Christian. The extracts given from Mahomedan and Hindu works will teach the student, whether Hindu or Mahomedan, that this national literature is replete with valuable moral lessons. We think this book will make a good text-book for our schools, and we hope the Education Department will give it a wide circulation.

WE ARE indebted to Messrs. Thacker and Co., for a copy of their *Bengal Directory* for 1883. As usual it is full of useful information of all kinds, systematically arranged, with a good table of contents. It is a book of every-day reference for men of business, and the small sum laid out upon it is we may say a reproductive investment. No business-man should be without a copy of it.

THE MAHARAJA of Mysore has appointed Mr. Sheshadri Iyer to be the Dewan of his State. A *Mysore Gazette Extraordinary* thus notifies the appointment:

Whereas the office of our Dewan has become vacant by the death of Cettipannam Viravalli Ranga Chariu, C. I. E., we placing trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability, and judgment of Kumarpuram Sheshadri Iyer, do hereby appoint the said Kumarpuram Sheshadri Iyer to be our Dewan for the conduct of the executive administration of the Territories of Mysore, and we do further appoint the said Kumarpuram Sheshadri Iyer to be ex-officio President of our Council. Given under our hand and seal at Bangalore, this 12th day of February 1883.

Some particulars of the new Dewan are given in the *Bangalore Post*: Mr. Sheshadri Iyer was born on the 1st June 1845, and is consequently now in the prime of life. He entered the public service on the 17th March 1866, in the capacity of Translator in the office of the Collector of Malabar in the Madras Presidency, in which position he continued up to the 24th October 1868, when he came to Mysore in the capacity of Judicial Sheristadar in the office of the Superintendent of the Astagram Division. In July, 1872, he was appointed Public Prosecutor in the same Division; after a year he became Head Sheristadar in the office of the Judicial Commissioner of the Bangalore District. The following year he passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Law in the Madras University; and was, two years later, raised to the position of Assistant Commis-

sioner of the 4th grade. In March 1877, he was appointed Judicial Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate of the Mysore District. In October 1871 he was appointed to officiate as Controller of the Maharaja's Household. We believe his paper appointment was then that of Deputy Commissioner and Magistrate of the Tumkur District. From 1879 he was closely associated with the late Dewan in the administration of the affairs of the State. This is the first time a graduate of an Indian University is placed in the responsible position of Minister of a Native State; and we sincerely hope that Mr. Sheshadri Iyer will both deserve and command success in his exalted office.

We have received several communications on the subject of the appointment, but they are now out of date. We hope all parties will sink petty differences of opinion and unite and co-operate for the advancement of the common weal.

AS THE TIME for the appointment of University examiners is approaching we think it desirable to mention that the present complement of examiners for the Entrance and First Arts Examinations is not sufficient. There were last year 3000 candidates for the Entrance Examination, and 6000 papers for the same. As four examiners are appointed for each subject, each examiner has 1500 papers to scrutinize, and as the examiners are required to report upon the papers in three weeks, it may be easily conceived how apt they must be to slur over their work. The same remark applies to the examiners for the First Arts, as each examiner is required to report upon a like number of papers—last year it was 1350—in three weeks. The Examination Fee Fund is rich enough to pay for a larger number of Examiners. We would recommend the appointment of at least six Examiners for each branch of the Entrance Examination.

THE INDIAN CIRCUS, composed of Native performers, is a novelty, and as a novelty it has a charm of its own. But it is a great success. It is quite up to the standard of some of the most experienced European Circus corps. We were much pleased with the performance of Saturday last. The feats of Kushum Kumari, the Bengali Equestrienne, the Queen of the Arena, a girl of nine years, were, considering her age, wonderful. The other performances were also excellent. We confess we had no idea that Bengali youths could manage the horse, the dog, the monkey and the tiger so well as the artists of the Indian Circus did on Saturday last. This Company deserve every encouragement.

THE BEHAR HERALD has the following:

We are glad to announce that the Durgagati Memorial Fund Committee have determined to give a suitable shape to the memorial. We understand that the subscriptions already amount to over Rs. 2,500 which the Committee propose to invest in Government Promissory Notes, the interest being devoted to the foundation of a scholarship to be awarded every other year to the student from the local Collegiate School who passes best but fails to obtain one of the Junior Scholarships awarded by Government. With this object a communication will be shortly addressed to the Director of Public Instruction.

It affords us much satisfaction to observe that the movement to commemorate the connection of Babu Durgagutti Banerjee with the administration of Behar is a *fait accompli*.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed: "I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent Physician remarks: "With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and reanimating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints,

and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 24th February 1883.

There has been some animation in our commercial markets during the past fortnight which has led to a series of transactions in the several departments of trade.

Piece-Goods.—Almost all descriptions found buyers to a fair extent but without any improvement in prices. The market is likely to maintain its position as enquiries are reaching it from different directions.

Yarns.—Import 40s have had some enquiry which led to a moderate business even at slightly advanced rates, whilst the demand for country manufactures has been less brisk.

In Exports—there has been more doing in Wheat, Linseed, Rape Seed, Kajla Rice and Jute and Jute bags which helped prices to advance.

MONEY.

Money has had a hardening tendency as the requirements for the trade are improved but not to the extent so as to justify the Bank to raise its interest, 5 per cent. continues to be the minimum rate.

Government Securities have been in less favour owing to the rumour of a new loan which during the week has been floated in the Bazar and prices have gradually dropped to as following:

4 per cent. 101-8 @ 101-9
4½ per cent. 106-12

Joint-Stock Shares.—This market has been very lively, a large amount of business done chiefly in Jute stocks, prices of which have advanced to a great height, others, viz., Tessa, I. C. S. Raneegunge, Coals and Baragunda Copper, the last has been just floated and shares are at a premium of Rs. 6, whilst only 3 Rs. have been paid, and attracted attention and leads to a good stroke of business.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
J. D. Lawrence Esq., Bangalore	4	0	0
Raja Greender Chunder Roy, Searapooly	6	8	0
Secy. Native Genl. Library, Athpi	13	4	0
S. M. Damodar Row of Indore	6	10	0
T. E. Coxhead Esq. C. S. Dinsgopore	6	10	0
Cuddapa Reading Room	6	0	0
Kumar Bapubhai Dassi Esq., Gandev	4	8	0
Babu Chunder Sekhar Banerjee, [Kendrapara	20	0	0
" Hurry Das Ghose, Arian	6	10	0
" Hurry Das Ghose, Hossengabad	0	4	0
" Upendra Nath Roy, Bishirhat	5	0	0
" Wooma Churn Mookerjee, Dholepur	13	4	0
" Shosevans Mookerjee, Benares	13	4	0
" Kyalash Chunder Chatterjee, Ranches	13	4	0
" Wopendra Kishen Banerjee, Radson	13	4	0
" Bolkant Nath Roy Chowdry, Putya	6	10	0
" Shamakishore Bose, Naraingunge	10	0	0
" Woomesh Chunder Dutt, Midnapore	13	4	0
" Kyalash Chunder Bose, Charamon	3	8	0
" Chintamony Mahanty, Pooree	7	4	0

Advertisements.

P. HALDAR AND Co.,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS,

19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta,

Full Set Rs. 85 Single Tooth Rs. 4. Stopping Rs. 8 each. Medical advice free from retired Assistant Surgeon, C. S. Haldar.

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OR, REPRINT of the finest specimens of Parliamentary Eloquence and Political Controversy and a Gleaning from the fields of current Journalistic Literature and Science of the United Kingdom. To be published every FRIDAY, 16 pages Royal 4to, from middle of March 1883. Subscription in advance Rs. Eight a year, postage exclusive. Subscribers are registered with the MANAGER, at B. P. O. Office, 2, Siddeshur Chunder's Lane; Calcutta.

Notice.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

The 1st Reach of the Midnapore Canal which was closed for silt clearance as per notice published at page 22, Part II. of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd ultimo was re-opened for traffic on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

(Sd.) C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secretary.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1883.

Strychnidine.—Guaranteed to cure radically Nervous and General Debility, Chronic Indigestion, Premature decay, Loss of energy and appetite, Impaired nutrition, Nervous prostration from overwork &c. Per bottle Rs. 4, W. Rooder & Co, Simla Calcutta.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited and will be received up to the 1st March next for lighting and maintaining about (326) Kerosine Street lamps in the Suburbs of Calcutta for the year 1883-84, i.e. from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884.

Terms and conditions of the contract and forms of tender, price 1 rupee to be obtained on application to the Superintendent Municipal Office, Alipore. Each tender to be accompanied with Rs. 100 earnest money in full Government Currency Notes to be absolutely forfeited if the tender is withdrawn after acceptance.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

No tender will be received or considered unless the earnest money is enclosed and unless the tender form is clearly and distinctly filled up in accordance with the instructions.

R. C. STERNDAL, Vice-Chairman.

Office of the Municipal Commrs.,
ALIPORE,
Dated 23rd Feby., 1883.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited and will be received upto noon of 10th March 1883 for the supply of Metal and executing the repairs of roads in the Suburbs of Calcutta for the season 1883-84.

Stone Metal.—Tenders to specify separate rates for Indigenous and imported stones (approved Bombay, Mauritius and Melbourne only) broken to size as per specification, and delivered free of all charges at sites wanted by the Commissioners. Separate rates to be given for carting metal to the road side and for Road repairs including binding material and consolidation. Each tender to be accompanied with samples.

Jhama Metal.—Rates to include supply of Metal carting and consolidation complete. Separate rates to be given for the supply of broken Jhama Metal only for petty repairs delivered free of cost at such places as the Commissioners may require.

Separate tenders will be required for the work in each Ward.

All further information can be obtained on application to the Engineer at the Office of the Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 1 and 5 p.m., when the tenderers can examine the contract deed.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to purchase any fixed quality of material.

Tenders must be enclosed in a Sealed Envelope and the words, "Tender for Road repairs, Ward No.—" written thereon. Each tenders must be accompanied by earnest money of Rupees one hundred in full Government Currency Notes which will be forfeited if any tender be withdrawn after being accepted.

All tenders must be submitted in printed forms which will be obtained on application at the Office on payment of one rupee each. No addition or alterations to be made in these forms on any account.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. C. STERNDAL, Vice-Chairman.

Office of the Municipal Commrs.,
ALIPORE,
Dated 23rd Feby., 1883.

NOTICE.

Cases of small pox are occurring in increasing numbers in the Town and Suburbs, and it is feared that the disease will become epidemic as the hot season advances. Persons are strongly advised to have their unprotected children vaccinated without delay, and to have themselves re-vaccinated if they are at all uncertain about being properly protected.

Vaccination is performed gratuitously at the following stations on the days and at the hours specified.

STATIONS.	DAYS OF ATTENDANCE.	Hour.
1 Chitpore Dispensary	Mon., Wed., and Fri.	
2 Mayo Hospital	Tues. and Satur.	
3 39, Beadon St. (Dy. Supdt.'s home)	Mon. Wed. and Fri.	
4 Medical College Hospital	Tues. Thurs. and Sat.	7 to 9 A.M.
5 Municipal Office	Mon. Wed. and Fri.	
6 South College Dispensary	Tues. Thurs. and Sat.	
7 Hastings	Mon. and Fri.	

Applications for home vaccination should be addressed either to the depots or to the Superintendent at the Municipal office. The day and hour should not be specified as the attendance of the vaccinator depends on when a suitable lymph-child can be procured. Vaccination from the calf can be procured by application at 83, Wellesley Street.

K. McLEOD, Superintendent of Vaccination.

The Adjourned Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, this day, Monday, the 26th of February, 1883, at 3 p.m.

To consider the Resolution of the Tramway Committee recommending the running of steam engines on the Chowringhee Line for one year on certain conditions, and to confirm generally the proceedings of the Tramway Committee at the meeting held on the 18th of January.

At the close of the Meeting a Special General Meeting will be held.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. The Chairman to lay on the table Budget Estimates prepared by him for the year 1883-84 (now under consideration of the Budget Committee).

2. Mr. Gasper to move—

(a) That the Chairman's order by which Mr. Judah has been reinstated, be cancelled.

(b) That Mr. Kimber be censured for having kept from the Committee information that the Nimtollah Sewer had been under process of cleaning for three weeks, when the Committee resolved to examine it.

(c) That a Special Committee be appointed to consider and report on Mr. Fenwick's conduct, with reference to a statement made by Mr. Cuddy, to be read to the meeting by the mover.

(d) That the Commissioners consider the dilatory manner in which the Sanitary Committee is made to perform its duties, and that a Resolution be passed that it should meet regularly, and should at once proceed to decide upon its course of business.

3. To confirm the proceedings of the Town Council, at Meetings held on the 27th of January, 3rd, 10th, and 17th of February.

4. To cancel the license for Jute premises No. 62, Nimtollah Street, and to grant one under Act V. (B.O.) of 1879.

5. To grant a license for the newly constructed Jute Warehouse at No. 5, Hurro Chunder Mullick's Street.

ROBERT TURNBULL, Secretary to the Corporation.

ADDITIONAL BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

At the Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, to be held at Town Hall, on Monday the 26th of February 1883, at 3 p.m.

Mr. Thomas Jones to move—"That in all cases of indents for machinery and stores to be obtained from England, the requisition should be prepared and submitted by the Engineer in time to admit of tenders being called for by advertisement in the professional journals, *Engineer, Engineering and Iron*: the tenders to be received and considered by the Municipality in Calcutta. The opportunity should also be afforded to large firms in Calcutta to furnish tenders, for which advertisements should be inserted in the *Exchange Gazette*. The new machinery applied for should be inserted in the first of these advertisements."

ROBERT TURNBULL, Secretary to the Corporation.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed Tenders are invited and will be received by undersigned up to 3 p.m. of the 26th proximo, for the supply of 4 lacs cubic feet of Indigenous Stone, a year, commencing from 1884 to 1886, both years inclusive.

2. The Stone to be from the Rajmahal Hills, broken so as to pass freely in every direction through a ring of two inches in diameter holed down, and to be stacked in the Municipal Depots at Bag Bazar or Nimtollah.

3. The rate to be entered is per hundred cubic feet by measurement. The quality of the Stone must be not inferior to that now being supplied, a sample of which may be seen at the Municipal Depots. Tender for supplying Stone of this quality, from any other locality than Rajmahal, may be considered.

4. Each tender must be accompanied with sample in sealed bags, with earnest money of Rs. 5,000 (five thousand) only. In case of the non-acceptance of the tender, earnest money will be returned.

5. The party whose tender is accepted, will be required to sign a deed of contract duly stamped and registered at his own expense, within one week of the acceptance of the tender. In case of failure the earnest money is to be forfeited without further notice.

6. No further security will be required beyond the earnest money, which will be retained for the due fulfilment of the contract.

7. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

8. Any further information may be had on application.

RAJCHUNDER GHOSH, Superintendent of Stores.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sale of Surplus Stores at the Municipal Depots will commence on the 12th proximo. Those at Entally, Newgeepokur, New Market and at Bag Bazar will be successively sold. The details of the Stores, consisting of teakwood scrap, wrought and cast iron scrap, pug-mills, wheel-barrows, stone-ware pipes, and such others, will be seen from the hand-bills which will shortly be out.

RAJCHUNDER GHOSH, Superintendent of Stores.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Water Works Department.

Tenders are invited for the construction of a Residence for the Assistant Engineer at Moneerampore Water Works, Fultah. Copy of drawing and specification may be obtained on application to the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5. Tenders will be received up to the 28th instant, and should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as earnest money, which deposit will form part of the security for the execution of the contract, or be returned on rejection of the tender. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

ROBERT TURNBULL, Secretary to the Corporation.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

Removal of Deposit from Main Sewers.

Tenders are invited by the Corporation for the Removal of the SEWAGE DEPOSIT in the DHURRUMTOLLAH and COLLOOTOLLAH MAIN SEWERS. They should be submitted to the Secretary by TUESDAY morning next, the 27th instant. The Rate to be stated by the Cart-load. Carts will be provided by the Municipality.

Calcutta, 22nd February, 1883.

Notification.

A central depot for animal vaccination has been opened at premises No. 85, Wellesley Street, under the immediate superintendence of Assistant Surgeon Ram Soonder Ghose, Rai Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, where persons may be vaccinated gratis with pure lymph from the calf. Those wishing to take vaccination at their homes will have to pay gharry hire and a small remuneration to the vaccinator.

RAM SOONDER GHOSH, RAI BAHADUR, Asst. Surgn. and Dy. Supdt. of Vaccination for Supdt. of Vaccination, Metropolitan Circles.

ঘনরাম প্রণীত শ্রীধর্ম মঙ্গল ।

ঘনরাম প্রণীত শ্রীধর্ম মঙ্গল প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে। এই রকম বারখণ্ড প্রকাশিত হইলে গ্রন্থ শেষ হইবে, টাকা আছে, স্বন্দর স্বন্দর ছবি আছে, কাগজ ভাল, ছাপা ভাল। প্রায় ১০০০ পৃষ্ঠায় শেষ হইবে।

শ্রীধর্ম মঙ্গল বঙ্গভাষায় এক অপূর্ণ মহাকাব্য, উজ্জ্বলতম রত্ন। প্রায় দুই শত বৎসর পূর্বের এ গ্রন্থ এত দিন কীটদষ্ট পুঁথি আকারে মেঘাচ্ছাদিত হৃদয়ের ন্যায় অগোচরে বিরাজ করিতেছিল, গৌড়ের রাজা ইহার মূল স্বত্ব, ময়নাধিপতি লাউসেন ইহার নায়ক, ইহাতে বীররস আছে, কল্প রস আছে, প্রণয় রস আছে, কবিতা সকল সতেজ ও সহজ। ইহা পাঠ করিলে পাঠকগণ বৃত্তিতে পারিবেন, ইহা বাঙ্গালী, মিল্টন, হোমার, বাজিলের সমতুল।

এই কয়েক মাস মধ্যে ঘনরামের আশাতিরিক্ত গ্রাহক হইয়াছে। আমরা কখন ভাবি নাই, জনসাধারণ এরূপ আগ্রহসহকারে এ গ্রন্থ পাঠ করিবেন, বাঙ্গালা দেশে প্রাচীন কাব্যগ্রন্থের দুই মাস মধ্যে দুই হাজার গ্রাহক হওয়া সামান্য কথা নহে, এত অধিক গ্রাহক হইয়াছেন বলিয়াই মূল্য আর ৪ চারি টাকা করিতে হইল না। এক্ষণে সমুদয় গ্রন্থের মূল্য ২০ আড়াই টাকা স্থির হইয়াছে, অগ্রিম মূল্য ভিন্ন কাহাকেও ঘনরাম দেওয়া যায় না। নমুনা দেখিতে চাহিলে এক খণ্ডের মূল্য ১০ চারি আনা পাঠাইলেই হইবে, গ্রাহকগণ আমার নামে মণি-অর্ডার দ্বারা টাকা পাঠাইবেন।

কলিকাতা, (কলেজ স্ট্রীট) শ্রীযোগেন্দ্রচন্দ্র বসু
৪১ নং চাঁপাতলা ফাউন্টেন। ঘনরাম প্রকাশক।

সচিত্র।

প্রবাহিনী।

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লিখিত আখ্যায়িকা বলা একাদিক্রমে খণ্ডে
খণ্ডে প্রতি পক্ষে প্রকাশিত হইতেছে।

প্রথম উচ্ছ্বাস—প্রথম ভরঙ্গ।

একাদশীন অগ্রিম মূল্য ৩/০।

ডাক মাফুল বাক্স আনা।

ধরঙ্গ প্রতি খণ্ড এক আনা। অর্থাৎ কল্পী ১০ ও পূর্ণ
ভরঙ্গ (Series) ৩০ মাত্র। কিন্তু নির্দিষ্ট গ্রাহক হইলে,
কল্পী ৫; খণ্ড ১০ ও ভরঙ্গ ৩০ পড়িবে। একপ মূল্য
মূল্যে কোন বাগালা পুস্তক এ পর্যন্ত বাহির হয় নাই।
রয়াল আর্ট পেজী কল্পীর ১৬০০ পৃষ্ঠায়—২০০ কল্পীর—বা
পতাবিক চিত্র সম্বলিত ১০০ খণ্ডে সমাপ্ত। প্রতি ভরঙ্গ বা
পূর্ণ আখ্যায়িকা বৎসর মধ্যে শেষ হইবে। কাঙ্ক্ষার মধ্যে
এক টাকা ও বৈশাখের পূর্বে সমস্ত ভরঙ্গের মূল্য পাঠা-
ইলে, নির্দিষ্ট গ্রাহক হইতে পারিবেন। বৈশাখ হইতে
ভরঙ্গের মূল্য চারি টাকা হইবে।

তিনগুণনাথ বন্দোপাধ্যায়।

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কলিকাতা।

মেডিকেল কলেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

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V. (B.C.) of 1870—and the Calcutta Port Improve-
ment Act Amendment Act of 1880—Act IV. (B.C.)
of 1880—amended by Act I. (B.C.) of 1881, issue of
twenty lakhs of Rupees, 4½ per cent. debentures, having
a currency of thirty years.

Tenders are invited for twenty lakhs of Rupees
in 4½ per cent. debentures, to be issued under the pro-
visions of Act IV. (B.C.) of 1880 and Act I. (B.C.)
of 1881, to provide for the cost of works sanctioned
by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
which loan, and the interest thereon, will be a charge
on the property of the Commissioners.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each or
multiples of Rs. 100 as may be desired, made payable
to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per
cent. per annum, payable half-yearly (on the 1st day
of April and 1st day of October) at the office of the
Port Commissioners, upon presentation of the debentures.
Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to
be paid on application, and the balance on the 1st of
April 1883, from which date interest will run.

The deposit of two per cent. will be returned if an
allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an
allotment after being made is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted, than
is applied for, the excess of deposit will be applied in
or towards payment of the balance due upon such
number as may be allotted.

Tenders in the annexed form should be filled up, and
sent to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before
noon of Wednesday, the 14th day of March 1883,
accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for
deposit of two per cent. upon the amount of each
debenture applied for. The tenders will be opened in
the presence of the Port Commissioners.

The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted
will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman,
and before the tenders are opened, but will not be
made public unless some tender is rejected only because
it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tenders can be obtained on application to
the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the
form of debenture can be seen at the office of the
Secretary. A separate tender must be made for each
rate.

By order of the Commissioners.

(Sd.) G. H. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

Port Commissioners' Office,
Dated 21st Feby., 1883.

FORM OF TENDER.

Calcutta Port Trust 4½ per cent. Debenture
Loan of 1883.

To
THE SECRETARY PORT COMMISSIONERS,
Calcutta.

SIR,
I beg to apply for.....
debentures of Rs.....

each of the above issue in the terms of the adver-
tisement issued by you dated February 21st, 1883,
and I send herewith Bank of Bengal receipt for
Rs.....

being 2 per cent. deposit per debenture, and I under-
take to accept the same or any less number the Com-
missioners may allot to me, and to make the full
payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal
on or before the 1st of April 1883. The amount I
undertake to pay for these debentures is Rs.....
per cent. or Rs.....
for each debenture.

Yours faithfully,

Name.....

Address.....

Dated.....1883.

HIGH COURT, RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

ESTATE KISTOMOHUN MITTER.

Umbica Churn Mitter.

vs.

Khetter Nath Mitter, and others.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday the 6th day
of March next at 1 O'Clock in the afternoon the Re-

ceiver of the High Court will put up at his Office for
Lease the under-mentioned Zemindaries, Talooks, lands
and premises belonging to the above estate on such
terms and conditions as may be ascertained on appli-
cation to him.

WATKINS & WATKINS, }
Attornies for the Receiver. }

LOT No. 1.

In Zillah 24-Pergunnahs.

Mowzah Ranaghat in Pergunnah Hateesghur Touzie
No. 596.

Lot 31 Mowzah Ranaghat Touzie No. 1317.

An eight annas share of Mowzah Radhacantopore &c.
in Pergunnah Shahapore Touzie No. 417 with Ticca
Mehals.

An eight annas share of Khas Potitlands at Radha-
cantopore with Khallary and Hokook Ticca Mehals.

A sixteen annas share of nij. Ticca Mehals at Radha-
cantopore.

Jummaie Ticca Mehals at Mowzah Luckhinarainpore
in Pergunnah Shampore with Khallary Mehal.

A fourteen annas share of Turruff Kalikapore in Per-
gunnah Boridhaty Touzie No. 378 with Hokook
Ticca Mehals niez sixteen annas share of Turruff
Kalikapore.

Ditto of Purchased Latraj Mehals.

An eight annas share of Shairath Mehal.

Jummaie Ticca Mohals.

A sixteen annas share Mowzah Bhuggobanpore Turuff
Ramesurpore in Pergunnah Hateesghur.

An eight annas share of Mehal Chuck Turuff Kally-
nagar in Pergunnah Hateesghur consisting of Chuck
Bagmaree and purchased Chuck.

An eight annas share of Turuff Shahazadahpore in
Pergunnah Moydha consisting of Chuck Hissa
Khago.

Durmourassee Chuck Mowzah Ranaghatta Mehal
Khorbill in Pergunnah Hateesghur.

Chuck Gorankatty Mouza Cassynagore Pergunnah
Hateesghur.

Three annas and four gundahs share of Chuck Kharee
in Mowzah Kharree and Pergunnah Kharree with
Meal Touji Bazauptee and Pattaie Ticca.

A three annas and four gundahs share of Chuck
Nalooah Mehal Khorbill in Mowzah Nalooah Per-
gunnah Hateesghur.

A five annas and ten gundahs share of Mehal Dowl
in Mowzah Kharree Chuck Pergunnah Kharree.

Putnee Mehal Turuff Suthul in Pergunnah Magoorah
consisting of Mowzahs Majeerant Bonchbarriah and
Dhockragatcha.

Mourassee Mehal Kamar Pole, &c, in Pergunnah
Mooragatcha with Duptur Sarunjamee and Lackraj
land.

A ten annas thirteen gundahs one cowrie and one
kranti share of Mehal Bundokee in Pergunnahs
Hateesghur and Boridhaty with ten annas thirteen
gundahs one cowrie and one kranti share of Mehal
Izmalee purchased Mohutran and Brommotter.

A ten annas thirteen gundahs one cowrie and one kran-
ti share of Ticca lands at Callynagore.

A ten annas thirteen gundahs one cowrie and one
kranti share of Ticca lands at Bunshedhurpore.

Ditto—of Debutter Mehal.

Ditto—of Ticca lands at Allipore.

A sixteen annas share of Mehal Kanoongo.

Ticca Mehal at Sittagachee.

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Whereof Paid-up £450,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and
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Life Assurance Fund £3,062,174 6 1
Annuity Fund £371,273 19 2

NOTE.—The Life and Annuity Funds are specially
invested to meet the obligations of these Departments,
and are not liable for the obligations of the Fire
Department.

Extract from the Finance Chronicle
and Insurance Circular.

The report of the Directors to the 71st Annual
General Meeting of Shareholders is one of the most
complete productions of its kind, and the results set
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of the greatest and most widely useful of provident
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year has been a record of steady progress and honor-
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In the Life Department the new business consisted
of policies issued for £988,340, yielding in annual
£35,796, an increase of £5,386 on the previous year.
The increase is very satisfactory, considering the diffi-
culty which many offices find in pushing life business.

The profit and loss account shows a total profit for
the year, of £269,608 which is disposed as follows: a
dividend of 40s. per share to the shareholders, together
with a cash bonus of 25s. per share; a special bonus
on several previous occasions of 25s. per share, to
meet calls of a like amount now made; £50,000 placed
to reserve and the balance carried to credit of profit
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